

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

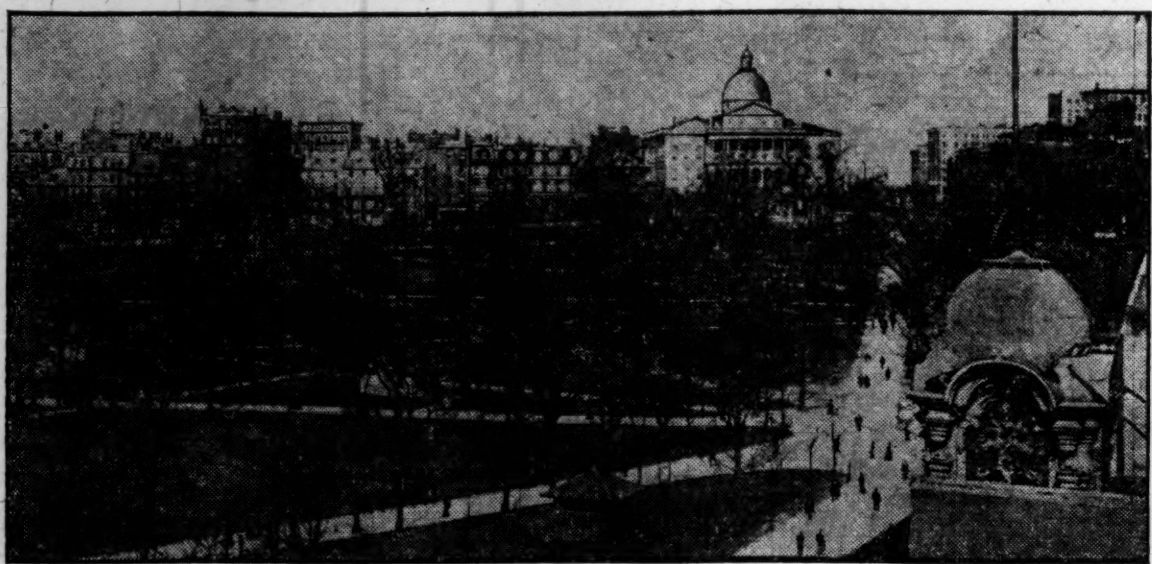
LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE HOUSE WING WOULD FILL GAP IN SKY LINE



View of Beacon street buildings, taken across Common, from Tremont street

NEW BOARD FOR STATE HOUSE EXTENSION URGED AT HEARING

Ways and Means Committee Hears Legislators Favor Proposition to Take Plans From Present Commission—Preservation of Historic Front Is Promised

State House extension was the subject of a hearing before the committee on ways and means today. So great was the interest that the regular committee room was too small and larger quarters had to be found upstairs.

The committee had before it the bill reported by the committee on State House and libraries to take the place of the recommendation of the commission on State House, which obtained plans for the construction of a lateral and front wing on the east side of the Bulfinch front and a lateral wing to Hancock-avenue on the west side, all upon land owned by the state, at a cost of \$800,000.

The new proposition by the committee is to take this out of the hands of the State House commission, to place it in the hands of a new commission of three and to call for competitive bids by architects, not on the general plan of the additions, but on the material to be used on the exterior.

The committee considers it will be better to substitute marble for the wings for the brick proposed by the State House commission, and either to paint the Bulfinch brick front white, or to finish it with stucco exterior, painted white, as was done with the original old sandstone front of the national capitol at Washington when that was enlarged in 1850.

The committee figures on \$900,000 cost for the building, but urges the taking of the land west of the State House and between Hancock-avenue and Joy street on Beacon street immediately as a saving to the state when it gets ready some years hence to build the west wing.

House Chairman Albert B. Clark of Lee, Representatives John H. Sherburne of Brookline and Arthur Newhall of Stoneham urged the committee's proposition and bill. Mr. Clark said there is not and never has been any intention of destroying the historic front. The State House commission, he said, has already spent about \$8000 on the work of getting plans.

More agreements are looked for. Practically all the ladies' tailoring and dressmaking firms that have not as yet signed up with the union are expected to do so today.

A dozen shops agreed to the demands yesterday. Offers made by others were refused by the union. The Manufacturers Association offered a 50% hour week instead of the 54-hour at present, but this the union refused, remaining firm in its 48-hour demand.

Two hundred men's garment workers left for New York yesterday; 300 more will probably leave this evening. A majority of the journeymen tailors have settled already. Other settlements are pending.

Broadway cars take new route. Beginning tomorrow at 8 a. m., and for several days, it will be necessary, on account of repairs on the Broadway Extension bridge over the tracks of the New Haven railroad at Albany street, to divert all inward bound Broadway Extension cars via Dover and Washington streets, according to an announcement of the Elevated company today.

Outward bound cars will run on their regular route. After the work on the inbound side has been completed, the outbound side will be torn up and outward bound Broadway Extension cars will be diverted via Washington and Dover streets, and the inward bound cars will resume their regular route.

Ohio tributaries rising. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Reports from the river districts today show all traffic blocked north of here and a half dozen towns under water. The worst report comes from Dayton, O. Youngstown, Meadville, Sharon and New Castle report serious floods. At Kokomo, Fort Wayne, Marion and Terre Haute, Ind., the river districts are under water. Reports from Dayton, O., say that almost the entire city is under from two to seven feet of water as a result of the breaking of the levee on the Big Miami river. Columbus, Cincinnati and many smaller Ohio cities and towns along the banks of large streams report continued rise of water.

SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON'S OPERA DRAWN AS USUAL

William M. Richardson Is First to Draw, Securing Nos. 21 and 22 in Row O—Many Places Retained From Last Year

R. FLANDERS PRESIDES

William M. Richardson was the first to draw locations at the seat drawing at the Boston opera house this morning, selecting for Friday and Saturday performances for next season seats 21 and 22 in row O in the orchestra. Mr. Richardson retained his places of the past season for Mondays and Wednesdays. About 30 attended the drawing, representing only those subscribers who have not retained their locations of the season just closed. The four-seat plans exhibited on a backdrop of the stage showed places on the floor taken for next season before the drawing opened about as follows: Mondays 300, Wednesdays 240, Fridays 220, Saturday matinees 250. Between 25 and 70 places were marked retained for every performance in the first balcony.

Ralph Flanders presided at the drawing. He was assisted by W. R. Macdonald, Fred E. Pond and others of the business staff of the company. Mr. Flanders first read the names, as drawn by lot, of those stockholders who have subscribed for four performances a week and either had not retained their former seats or who wanted to make changes. The first list of subscribers, after the name that led, with the locations selected, followed:

E. Pearson Beebe, Mon., A 23 and 24. Thornton K. Lethrop, Mon., Q 21 and 22; Friday, P 11 and 12.

Francis Goodwin, Wed., first balcony, A 23 and 24. Paul Barron Watson, Mon., C 21 and 22; Wed. and Sat., O 15 and 16; Fri., first balcony, A 121 and 122.

The second list, comprising those who wanted to make changes or additions in the selection of seats for three performances, was as follows:

Mrs. Oscar Isagii, Sat., D 1 and 2 and E 23 and 24. William Blodgett, Wed., H 9 and 10; Mon. and Sat., F 3 and 4.

The third group of names drawn and read, comprising stockholders who have subscribed for two performances a week and who wished to change their locations or choose new ones was as follows: Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Mrs. Margaret W. Thacher, the Misses Sturgis, William B. H. Dow, Alice M. Plympton, Caroline A. Simonds, Moses Williams, Mrs. Henry S. Howe, George B. Leverett, Mrs. William R. Hayden, Mrs. A. F. Sortwell.

Some of these were not present and their places were selected by the officers in charge of the drawing. Among others participating in the drawing, either for single seats or to make changes in their choice, included Mrs. Amos M. Chase, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mrs. E. Stuart Clark and F. H. Beebe. A number of other subscribers were represented by proxies.

Steamship line allowed to make special rates. The interstate commerce commission today issued an order permitting the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., to establish for six months a rate of 40 cents per 100 pounds on chemicals, dyestuffs, bleaching stuffs and indigo, from Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia to Jacksonville, Port city, Piedmont and Talladega, Ala., without observing the long and short haul provision of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act.

Expert engineer to superintend fish pier plant. A. W. Sterrett, a cold-storage engineer of Tacoma, Wash., is expected to reach Boston from the West in a few days to take up work in connection with the cold storage plant to be erected on the new South Boston fish pier. Mr. Sterrett is to act in the capacity of a consulting engineer, the designs for the plant being made by Henry F. Keyes of Boston.

To be five stories in height, the South Boston plant will be 125 feet by 200 feet, and of the latest fireproof design. Refrigeration for fish dealers on the pier will be supplied by this plant which will contain the main cold storage house. Light and heat for the entire group of buildings on the pier will be supplied by the plant. The new street running from Northern avenue to the administration building will be arched over by the cold storage building.

American art to be shown in Scandinavian countries. Henrik Lund, in charge of Paintings Displayed at Boston Museum, Says Project Is Assured by New York Man Who Promises to Bear the Expense

That an exhibit of modern American art will be sent to the Scandinavian countries in the fall for the purpose of showing the people there what American artists are doing, just as the Scandinavian exhibit is showing the American people what Norwegian, Swedish and Danish artists are doing, is the announcement made by Henrik Lund, who has come to Boston to superintend the hanging of the Scandinavian exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts.

According to Mr. Lund this is the next logical step in bringing about a mutual understanding between America and Scandinavia on the subject of art, and that such a project may be assured Mr. Lund says that Hugo Reisinger of New York has told Mr. Gade, president of the American-Scandinavian Society that he is willing to bear the expense himself.

Mr. Lund has traveled with the Scandinavian exhibit to every American city which it has visited, and everywhere, he says, the longer the exhibit has remained

the better the people have liked the pictures. "But at first," he continues, "they are startled, shocked. The pictures are so different from what they are used to seeing. They are surprised at the combinations of colors; they do not know what to think or how to judge the paintings. But I will say this—which is very much to the credit of the American public—that they come again and again until they get some result, good or bad."

"The exhibit represents the best art in the Scandinavian countries. I don't care what other people say about the exhibit, I don't change my opinion about it; and I know that real art will live through everything. Time only can tell whether it is great art or not."

"I have noticed that in this exhibit everybody likes the work of Hammarshol, Fjaestad and Christian Krohg, and the more advanced like the paintings of Munch and Willumsen. But it is surprising to see how critics differ in their estimates."

PRESIDENT SEEKS REMOVAL OF TARIFF UPON FOODSTUFFS

Mr. Wilson Says Conference With Chairman Underwood Was "Eminently Satisfactory" and Thereby Indicates White House Is to Have Controlling Hand

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's characterization today at the executive offices of his tariff conference with Mr. Underwood as "eminently satisfactory" was taken in all quarters to mean that the Democratic House leader had made it clear to the President that the White House would have the controlling hand in tariff legislation.

The President flatly told Mr. Underwood that he had pledged himself before election to reduce the high cost of living, and that in the fulfillment of this pledge one of the first things that must be done was to remove the tariff on foodstuffs.

One of the expected results of this action may be the reduction in the price of beef by one third, through the removal of the tariff on meat products and the opening of competition between the American packers and the Argentine.

Schedule K, the wool protective feature of the present law, is to be wiped out save for a merely nominal duty; it is now asserted by Mr. Wilson's supporters.

While neither the President nor the House leader would discuss at length last night's conference, both were well pleased. None of the wide differences of opinion that had been feared developed.

As a general thing, the President approved the measure and the sentiment between the two was expressed by Mr. Underwood who said:

"The President and I are in hearty accord. We discussed the tariff bill very fully and all that I can say at this time is that there are no radical differences between us."

The question of the ultimate disposition of the bill is to be left to a party caucus. The President and the leaders will reach an agreement on what they think the best form the measure should take and then the entire matter will be referred to the caucus. The bill will be submitted to the caucus under exactly the same conditions as obtained last year, according to the declaration today of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, the recognized spokesman for President Wilson in the House.

"There will be no secret action or secret decision," declared Mr. Palmer. "Every word of our caucus proceedings will be reported to the press. That is the rule we established two years ago when we came into power. The Democrats will act upon their own tariff program and any of them who wish to oppose the caucus action on the floor may do so."

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS ASK FOR MORE ELEVATED TRAINS

Requests for more trains on the Boston Elevated at the Sullivan square terminal were made by representatives of Malden, Everett, Medford and Somerville today before the railroad commissioners at a hearing on the conditions there. It was said that more trains were promised at the time the change from the old conditions was made, but that these had not been furnished.

Edwin S. Elder, city solicitor of Medford, spoke of the conditions on the east loop. The trains were loaded and unloaded there he said, and that did not give the people of Somerville, Arlington and Medford equal opportunity with others. He thought, however, that the remedy lay in more trains being provided.

Mayor Taylor of Medford, said there had been a great number of complaints made and he hoped some remedy would come soon. Herbert S. Staples, president of the Medford board of trade, said he was receiving requests constantly from citizens asking him to do something in the matter.

Mayor Burns of Somerville said he understood there would be enough additional trains to take care of everyone, but that these had not been brought into service. He asked for more trains.

H. L. Wadleigh, city solicitor of Malden, said the Elevated had failed to supply enough trains for the people of his city also.

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SOUTH AMERICAN TOURISTS BID TO GET ACQUAINTED

Members of the South American tour party of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been invited to assemble at the Boston City Club Friday to become acquainted and to talk over details of the coming trip. Letters containing the invitations are being sent out today by the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce which has charge of the trip.

S. S. GULISTAN HAS \$20,000 FIRE

Three of Boston's fireboats extinguished a fire Monday night in the holds of the steamship Gulistan, Captain Watt, berthed at the Eastern railroad pier, East Boston, after the vessel and cargo had been damaged to the extent of more than \$20,000.

Preparations for removing the damaged cargo began today and haste is being made because of the possibility of the bales of burlap swelling and starting the plates in the steamer's sides. Many bales are already twice their normal size.

BOSTON PEACE COMMITTEE TO COMMENCE WORK

John A. Stewart of New York, chairman of the executive committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples, will address the meeting of the Boston committee called by Mayor Fitzgerald to be held this afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street.

Committees are to be appointed to take charge of some of the plans outlined in the national program and to arrange the details for the local celebration, and a committee also will be appointed to have in charge the entertainment of the delegates from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand who are to visit Boston after the international conference which is to be held in New York the first days in May.

COLLEGE MEN TO MEET

More than 500 college men representing some 29 colleges will be present at the intercollegiate meeting to be held next Friday night at Copley hall.

EAST LEXINGTON SOON TO HAVE NEW EIGHT-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—East Lexington's \$55,000 Adams eight-room grade school building will be ready for opening next September. The exterior is of red brick with sandstone trimmings.

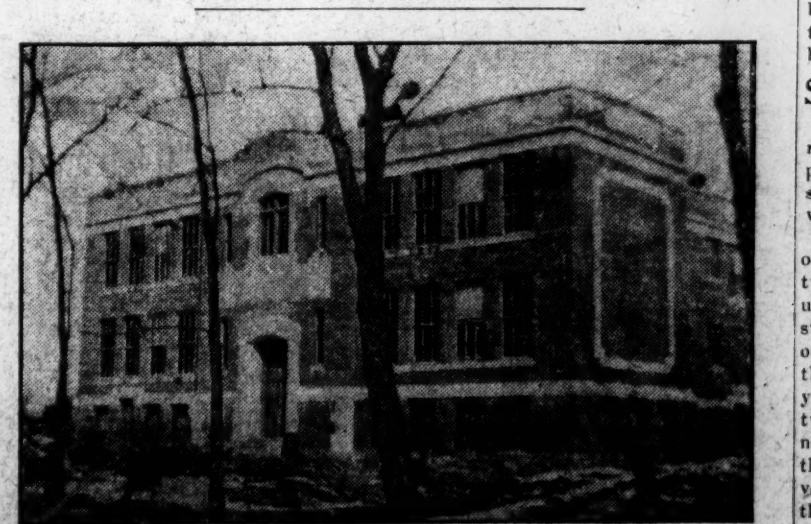
The new building is practically fireproof and has been so constructed that four additional rooms may be added at any time.

On the first floor are four large classrooms, and an auditorium with a seating

capacity of nearly 400. On the second floor are four more classrooms.

The basement of the new school house will contain, besides the boiler room and stock room, rooms for manual training and cooking. The plans also call for a boys' play room and a girls' play room.

The building is located in the rear of the Follen church and the Cary branch library (Emerson hall) in East Lexington not far from Massachusetts avenue. The architects for the new school were Brainerd & Leeds of Boston.



Adams school which contains auditorium to seat 400 persons

FINAL CONTEST OVER SUFFRAGE IS ON IN HOUSE

Foremost Leaders of Lower Branch Face Each Other in Big Debate on Constitutional Amendment

CLOSE VOTE EXPECTED

Margin of Opposition to Be Overcome by Resolve's Supporters—Opposition Gets Share of Seats in Galleries

That the time has come when the people should have an opportunity to pass on the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was the contention of Representative Kinney of Boston at the debate on the question in the House today. It was decided to resume in the afternoon after a recess for lunch had been called.

Representative Kinney continued his arguments when the session was resumed shortly after 2 o'clock.

Representative Chamberlain of Springfield, favored the resolve. "The people insist on progress," he said.

Mr. Douglass of Boston quoted several letters which he has received from the suffragists and declared that they have only strengthened his opposition to the proposition. "These letters show," he said, "that instead of purifying politics the women who are agitating woman suffrage will degrade politics, because they show clearly that these women will employ the same methods as the practical politician."

He assailed the argument that the resolve will do no harm, and declared that men who have traveled in Colorado, a suffrage state, have told him that conditions there have become much worse since women were given the right to vote.

He urged the members to vote in accordance with their convictions and regardless of the women who have threatened them with political extinction.

Mr. Washburne of Worcester urged the Republicans to abandon their policy of blocking progress until they find their position untenable, and then retreat as gracefully as possible, and proposed that on this occasion the party should blaze the way for a change which is urgently demanded.

Debate on the question was begun in the House at noon today. Representative Greenwood of Everett, Republican, opened the discussion in favor of the proposition. He reviewed the progress of the movement for equal suffrage in the United States, naming the states in which the women have the same privileges as men at the polls.

Representative Greenwood, in closing his remarks quoted Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, as authority for the statement that the Republican party is not opposed to woman suffrage. He said the Republican members should take care how they dodge the issue.

Speaker Cushing called to order the members promptly at 11 a. m. There was not a quorum present but the seats gradually filled as the calendar was taken up. After regular business was disposed of the suffrage debate started.

Today's action is expected to be decisive for this year so far as the House is concerned. If the measure passes, it then goes to the Senate for action. If it fails the question will be dropped for another year unless some one should try to get reconsideration.

There are still pending in the Senate adverse committee reports on several other suffrage measures which will be considered by that branch probably Wednesday. If the House passes the resolve pending before it the decisive vote in the Senate will come on this measure, but if the House resolve fails of passage it is likely that the upper branch will have its test vote on one of the measures pending there. In any event the failure of passage of the suffrage proposition in either branch would cause its rejection for this year.

Recently there was a vote on the House resolve for suffrage which showed that the suffrage workers had made a big gain over last year. During many of the preceding Legislatures the suffrage proposition has been presented, referred to committee for a hearing, reported back to the Legislature adversely and the adverse report accepted by both branches by considerable majorities.

Stronger in House

This year, however, although the committee report was adverse as in the past, the House members substituted the suffrage resolve by a vote of 127 to 70, with 13 pairs.

Substitution of the resolve could be obtained by a majority vote, but today a two-thirds vote is necessary as the measure proposes an amendment to the constitution. Examination of the vote cast on the question of substitution shows that a change of nine votes from no to yes is needed to secure the necessary two-thirds. Estimating on this basis has not proved satisfactory, however, because there were 17 members not present or not voting. The suffragist leaders know only that the margin of opposition votes which they have to overcome is relatively small.

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

Those who are daily passing along their Monitors to those who appreciate a clean newspaper are making new friends for clean journalism and its leading exponent. Are you sending your copy where it will help?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....8c
To Foreign Countries.....34c

Manufactures in Australia Now Pass Pastoral Receipts

MANUFACTURES IN AUSTRALIA AT NEW MARK

Official Commonwealth Figures Show That Expenditure of \$760,000,000 on Railways Is Earning \$90,000,000 Interest

BORROWINGS TOTALED

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The year just ended has been a momentous one for Australia, and official figures are now available, which show how we stand and the rate we are traveling at.

Loan expenditure for 1912 for the whole of the commonwealth amounted to £16,325,177, equal to an average per head of population of £3 11s. 5d. The various states of the commonwealth owe £273,000,000. The New South Wales share of this debt is £100,000,000. About one third of this £100,000,000 was floated locally and the balance in London.

The total cost of the railways constructed in the commonwealth is 152 millions and the revenue therefrom comes to 18 millions. In the states savings banks of the commonwealth 1,000, 112 depositors (one out of every three inhabitants) have lodged 60 millions sterling, or about one third of the total amount deposited in all the banks of the commonwealth. The output of the factories in the commonwealth exceeded 133 millions, and for the first time in our history the value of manufactures exceeded the amount produced from the pastoral industry. The official figures are: Manufactures, £50,931,000; pastoral, £50,774,000. Agriculture comes third, with £38,774,000, and mining stands fourth with £23,480,000.

There is one person in the commonwealth who pays land tax on over £1,000,000 worth of unimproved land. He is resident in the country. The second largest landowner has property worth between £500,000 and £600,000. He is an absentee and consequently pays a heavy tax for the privilege of living abroad.

Australia's Imports Grow

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The overseas imports of the commonwealth for 1912, including specie and bullion, amounted to £78,098,313, the figures for 1911 being £60,014,351, and for 1911, £66,967,488. The exports compare as under:

1910	1911	1912
£74,491,150	£79,482,258	£78,834,730

Britain exported locomotives to Australia to the value of £318,569 for the 10 months ended October, 1912. The corresponding figures for the period were £58,742 in 1911, and £12,559 in 1910. The total public indebtedness of the six Australian states now amounts to £273,305,084. New South Wales leading with over one hundred millions, and Victoria coming next with sixty millions and three quarters. During the past 11 years the states have borrowed £69,786,809. New South Wales making up £32,691,389, and Victoria £10,665,941 of the total amount. The public debt per head of the population amounts to £58 in New South Wales, £43 in Victoria, £71 in Queensland, £69 in South Australia, £86 in Western Australia, and £59 in Tasmania.

"Made in Australia" Praised

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Speaking at the opening ceremony of the annual exhibition in connection with the Australian Natives Association, the Victorian premier (Mr. Watt) quoted the following figures as indicating the expansion and productivity of the country: In 1871 the total production in Australia was valued at £46,000,000. In 1910 it had risen to £187,000,000, the production per head being £27 17s. in 1871, and £42 19s. in 1910. "Made in Australia," Mr. Watt said, was one of the finest cries the Australian natives raised in the last decade.

PORTUGAL'S CIVIL CLERKS LIMITED

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal—According to a recent decree issued by the government, the discipline amongst civil servants is rendered more strict. Discussion of the acts of their chiefs is in future to be regarded as a punishable offense.

The decree is not popular, even amongst Republicans, the contention being that, whilst it in no wise improves the public service, it places the administration under the influence of politics and the party in power, and renders easy the dismissal of officials for personal or party reasons.

SYDNEY SHIPPING GROWTH REPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The annual shipping returns for the port of Sydney have been forwarded to the agent general for New South Wales, T. A. Coghlan. The figures show a substantial increase over past years, in addition to indicating the remarkable growth of the port during the year just closed. The increase in the number of vessels arriving during the year just closed was 146 over 1911, the total figures being 2401.

IMPROVEMENT OF TERRITORIAL FORCE IS URGED

British National Defense Association Advises a National Military Education for All Youths

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—An important letter dealing with the whole problem of national defense has been addressed to Mr. Asquith as president of the imperial defense committee by the National Defense Association. This body, one of the original members of which was Colonel Seeley, secretary for war, claims to have consistently supported the territorial force, but declares that the territorial associations and the territorial force have not taken root as national institutions, and that it will be compelled to withdraw its support unless the existing defects can be overcome.

Among the principal defects of the territorial force in the view of the association are the number of men who fail to attend camp at all, amounting to 34,000 in 1912, or who attend camp for less than 15 days, a number in 1912 totaling 67,000; the number of men who do not pass the standard test for musketry, the imperfect training of officers and non-commissioned officers and the want of any previous knowledge of drill or discipline on the part of recruits. They also draw attention to the fact of the failure to reach the establishment laid down in any year since the inauguration of the territorial force, and declare that since the establishment was fixed the obligations and risks of this country have been increased without a corresponding increase in the number estimated as necessary for home defense.

They declare that the actual deficiency on mobilization of trained men qualified to take the field would necessarily be much greater than the shortage on paper and that in estimating the numbers available in an emergency the recruits, forming one fifth of the force, would have to be deducted. As it has only been by working at high pressure that commanding officers and county associations have been able to maintain even the existing numbers, and any slackening of such efforts would, it is pointed out, result in further decreases, and a shortage of properly qualified officers and non-commissioned officers would destroy the mobility of the force in the field.

The association declares that it supports and emphasizes the opinion held by a large proportion of officers responsible for the training and administration of the force that it is incapable, under present conditions, of carrying out the duties allotted to it in any sudden emergency. Finally they submit that only by a system of national military education for all youths is there likelihood of the required degree of efficiency being attained, and they decline to support any remedy involving financial assistance to the force unless such expenditure is additional to the expenditure on the royal navy and regular army.

The letter also urges that the imperial defense committee should define the minimum number of troops required for imperial purposes over and above the number required for home defense and asks that on all points the natives should be fully taken into the confidence of the government.

REJOINDER IN SOUTH AFRICAN SPLIT ANALYZED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, South Africa—As reported in the Monitor's cable of March 8 General Hertzog has published a long manifesto in reply to General Botha's statement as to the reasons for excluding General Hertzog from the ministry. He avers that ministers attempted to sacrifice him at the time of the union by an offer of a judgeship in the court of appeal. Difficulties between himself and General Botha began immediately after the union. The latter had tried to make the Orange Free State conform to the opinions of his political enemies. Twice over this matter General Hertzog threatened to resign. Unpleasantness continued up to August, 1911, when he made a strong protest to General Botha. Following that action a period of comparative peace ensued. He was acquainted with General Botha's weakness which rendered it necessary for him to take his place beside the premier.

General Hertzog makes merry, at the expense of General Botha's speech at Nylstroom, declaring that the premier again succumbed to Unionist criticism. He accuses General Botha of treachery to the Dutch South Africans and declares that a South African minister should not announce himself as a minister of the empire.

Mr. Asquith's words, "The South African Parliament is without part or voice or lot in the business of the imperial Parliament," are quoted in proof of this contention. He complains of General Botha's reticence about party principles as tending towards separation. General Hertzog begs that the people will not urge his reinstatement in the cabinet. The differences in opinion between himself and General Botha are too great for him to resume his old position.

PICTURE SALES NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A portrait of Mrs. Heron, by G. Romney, sold for 7000 guineas at Christie's; a Raelum portrait of Harley Drummond fetched 3650 guineas.

ANIMALS PAINTED FOR WHAT THEY ARE IN LONDON SCHOOL

Founder of Institution Which Follows Unique Lines Talks of Its History and Success and Explains the Niceties of Depicting Four-Footed Creatures Realistically



(Copyright by Partridge's Pictorial Press)
Frank Calderon's school of animal painting, showing equine model and class in studio at work

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—St. Mary Abbots place, Kensington, is a pleasant little backwater off one of the main rivers of London traffic, where there is a small colony of artists' studios, amongst which is the group of buildings, picturesque in spite of its modernity, comprising the London school of animal painting.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor called there and was conducted over the school by the principal, W. Frank Calderon, who related the history of the institution from its first inception up to the present day. It owes its existence to the initiative of Mr. Calderon himself, who first established it nearly 20 years ago.

The headquarters were then in Baker street, and there the school flourished exceedingly for 19 years, in spite of some disadvantages, chief amongst which was the fact that the quarters were not originally intended for this sort of thing. Encouraged by his success, however, Mr. Calderon planned and built under his own direction the present commodious studios, into which the school moved in the early part of last year. But if Baker street had some disadvantages it had also some advantages. Models are plentiful in that neighborhood. The zoological gardens are close by and the Albany cavalry barracks within easy distance.

Zoo Affords Models

Special facilities are offered by the Zoological Society's authorities for art students wishing to study in the gardens, albeit the models are not always so obliging. When Mr. Calderon moved to Kensington he took many of his models with him, and No. 9 St. Mary Abbots place is not unlike a small zoo. Kennels, cages and cases with their inhabitants are to be found dotted about all over the building from the roof to the basement. The school is built something on the principle of Tattersall's or any auction room where they sell horses, although, of course, smaller and very much better lighted.

Mr. Calderon has nothing to conceal and very much to reveal. One side of the floor space is given up entirely to the model, who has a special door and floor all to itself. If it is a horse, a groom generally sits with it during the sitting. Above, round three sides of the studio, runs a large gallery. Here sit the smaller models, and here there is a very large collection of casts, many from life, and some are classical studies from the antique. There is also a life-sized cast of a horse, and many other studies and diagrams, in fact all the paraphernalia of what is perhaps the most thoroughly equipped institution of its kind in the world.

Happy Family Is Seen

The life models in the gallery, on the occasion when the present writer visited the studio, made quite a happy family. In one cage there was a large assortment of pigeons, all puffing out their tails and their chests and looking as important and imposing as they knew how. Next to them on a small platform was reclined a magnificent white boar hound, although bored hound would be a better description of the gentleman, for he did not regard the sitting as of the slightest importance. But things were different with his next door neighbor, who was, as her master very aptly described her, "A Lady of Quality." She was a beautiful Borzoi, the most stately, regal, aristocratic dog in existence, like a very large greyhound to look at, with long white, curly, silky hair, a nose like a well-sharpened pencil, and large liquid brown eyes.

This great lady took her sitting very seriously and seemed supremely conscious, though not the slightest bit vain of her beauty. She seemed to regard it as something entrusted to her to exhibit to the greatest advantage. She looked up at the visitor, but kept her head still, and did not attempt to wag her tail at her master's approach, an example of real self-control in a dog. Next to her there were some hares, who did not seem the slightest bit nervous at their proximity to a courser. Moreover, they seemed to have caught the spirit of the place, for

English Artist Whose School Is Devoted to Painting Animal Pictures



(Copyright by J. Russell & Sons)
FRANK CALDERON

a hare when it is not in motion is not always an elegant animal, but these two lay stretched out in the most graceful attitudes of elegant abandon. It is to be hoped that among Mr. Calderon's students there is a second Duerer to do these graceful creatures full justice.

From the animals visitor and host passed to the casts, and Mr. Calderon explained his methods of teaching. The great difficulty in drawing from the animal model is that it so seldom keeps still, or keeps the same pose for any length of time. Or if it does, it is a favorite one, generally the most comfortable, hence there is little variety. For this reason the student must have a very thorough knowledge of animal anatomy, so that he knows exactly where to look for what he wants and can seize a fleeting opportunity. Supposing an artist wishes to paint a subject picture with human beings as models. He can of course pose them in precisely the same attitudes day after day until the picture is finished, but the animal painter may perhaps only once in a lifetime get a glimpse of the particular pose or movement that he wishes to record. Perhaps never. He might want to paint a lion crouched for a spring and never have the good or bad fortune to come face to face with such a thing. He has to construct the situation from his exact knowledge of the lion's anatomy, and his audience, even if they have never seen such a thing themselves, will soon find out if he has not got it right. Thus it will be seen how more than a merely superficial knowledge of his subject is essential to an animal painter.

Representation Sought

Mr. Calderon's method of teaching and demonstrating is very thorough. He makes a complete drawing of his subject in the presence of his students. When painting an animal picture himself, Mr. Calderon says that most of the work is done without models. At any time and in any place he may get a glimpse of what he wants, and he has got an enormous collection of studies of animal life drawn by himself. When he gets the picture that he wishes to paint thoroughly into his mind's eye he proceeds to transfer it to the canvas. Occasionally he has a model in, but this is not always a help. Take, for instance, a famous picture of his sold to the government of New Zealand for their national collection. It represents a scene on the seashore. An officer of ancient Greece is superintending a sort of bathing parade of a company of cavalry. Nude warriors are riding into the waves on equally nude

GERMAN CITIES PLAN KAISER'S JUBILEE GIFTS

Artisans' Homes, Veterans' Benefits, Libraries and Children's Playgrounds Are Included

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Many deserving charities will receive great assistance this year on account of the Kaiser's jubilee. It will be remembered that his majesty declined all gifts for himself, but declared he would be very pleased to acknowledge any sums of money that might be collected for charitable objects. Thus far, close upon four million marks have been subscribed by various cities throughout the country, and this sum does not include many promised endowments.

The Berlin municipality has not yet decided upon its gift, but it will certainly be something considerable, and the committee of the Berlin United Guilds is giving the ground for a home for artisans, toward the building and upkeep of which the Berlin syndics are giving 100,000 marks. The city of Leipzig gives half a million marks for the benefit of German veterans and many other cities are giving large sums for the same good purpose, such as Augsburg 150,000 marks, Chemnitz and Nuremberg each 100,000 marks, while the city of Posen is building a home for old soldiers and Charlottenburg promises 150,000 marks for a similar purpose. Essen gives 350,000 marks for the erection of a library and playground for young people, Koblenz 30,000 marks for poor mechanics and Bunzlau 75,000 marks for the building of a workmen's colony and the necessary ground in addition. Other towns are building free libraries, people's bath, and, altogether, many people will have good cause to bless the Kaiser's jubilee.

horses. The picture is full of life, vigor and movement. The whole thing, land, horses and sea, was painted in a London studio. Occasionally a model was employed, a professional model who could not ride came and sat on a lay horse that was never intended to go.

Another point upon which Mr. Calderon insisted, and that a very important one, is that pictures of animals should represent what the animals themselves represent. That is to say, that a picture of a dog should stand upon its merits as the picture of a dog, not as some sentimental human being disguised as a dog. A thing that is very often done and that accounted largely for Landseer's great vogue. "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" scarcely exhibits a Newfoundland dog at his best, as a dog. It is a puffy creature, the softness of whose nature seems to have entered its bones. But Landseer was addicted to improving upon animals, witness his lions in Trafalgar square. Mr. Calderon also insists that his students when painting an animal must paint that particular animal. They must catch the likeness of the particular dog, horse, or whatever it is they are painting from. This demands close and correct observation. We say as like one another as a flock of sheep, but as a matter of fact the individuals are as distinct in a flock of sheep as in a group of human beings. Possibly more so as there is less self-consciousness in the animal.

Gold Medal Winner

Mr. Calderon is a man eminently fitted for the work he has chosen. The son of a distinguished royal academician, he was practically born with a paint brush in his hand. His first academy picture was exhibited at the age of 16, and he has been a regular exhibitor ever since. His pictures are to be seen in various public galleries all over the world. He has obtained the gold medal at the Paris Salon and public recognition in Rome. Moreover, his work is not confined to painting four-footed animals. He has turned out many fine portraits and human subject pictures.

At the time of its foundation, 20 years ago, his school was practically the only institution of its kind in the United Kingdom, possibly in the world. Now he has many imitators scattered up and down the country. In the summer the school moves to Mr. Calderon's country home in Hampshire for life and nature study in the open air. When in London the studio is given up for three days in the week to a modeling class, and it is on those days that Mr. Calderon finds time to paint his own pictures.

A visit to the studio teaches one several things, one of which is that there is much more in animal painting than several people are aware, and the animal painter is a fortunate person, in at least two respects. He has this to help him going, the love of animals and the love of his art. Superior folk may consider it art with a very small "a," but it is not so in Mr. Calderon's studio, where the care and thoroughness with which everything is done bears surely some close relationship to that genius which has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains.

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A Stenographer's Pencil

Ward's Swallow Pencil is made specially for the use of the stenographer.
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CORK LEAGUE SEEKS GENERAL OPINION ON IRISH QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)
CORK, Ireland—At a delegate meeting of the branches of the City and County of Cork All-Ireland League, held in Cork recently, Lord Dunraven proposed a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting the best means of arriving at a settlement by consent of the Irish political question was to be found in a convention or conference representative of all nationalities and parties in the United Kingdom, and calling upon his majesty's government to take the initiative in inviting such a convention or conference.

Speaking on the resolution, Lord Dunraven said that in the epoch-making debate in the House of Lords he listened to speech after speech delivered by men who held high and responsible positions, men perfectly certain to have cabinet rank, and their speeches were not to the effect that home rule was impossible, but that this question should be settled and must be settled by conciliation and consent. That change, he said, was of enormous benefit to the country and amounted to a complete revolution towards the great principle of home rule.

As to the form home rule would take, Lord Dunraven favored the federal system of which they had a long experience in the United States and Canada, where it worked very well, where all states were on a perfect equality, and no injustice could be inflicted on any one.

Mr. William O'Brien, in seconding the resolution, said that they were told that the House of Lords was the last obstacle to home rule, but any one listening to the debates in that house on home rule, could not but feel how absurdly the unfortunate people allowed themselves to be duped by the cry against the House of Lords. It was impossible, he said, to listen to the speeches of men like Lord Curzon, Lord Grey, the archbishop of York, Lord St. Aldwyn and quite a number of others without knowing that all the most potent men of the Unionist party of the future recognized that conference and compromise and mutual concession would be necessary for all that England held dearest as well as for all the best hopes of Ireland.

After some further speeches the resolution was put and carried with acclamation.

DIRIGIBLES TALK AS THEY FLY PAST

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The Zeppelin dirigibles, the navy airship, and the Hansa met in the air recently, the former coming from Johannisthal and the latter from Potsdam, and highly successful greetings were at once made to exchange greetings by means of wireless. Several messages were exchanged and the navy dirigible also communicated successfully with the wireless station at Johannisthal.

NEW SOUTH WALES AIDS GAS WORKERS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The re-jection by the gas workers, who are now on strike, of the settlement proposals made by Mr. Carmichael, minister of labor and industry, has decided the government to provide protection to free labor. Volunteers have been appealed for by the lord mayor of Sydney to assist the companies in maintaining the supply of gas.

STATUE TO GRAND DUKE BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—At St. Petersburg the foundation stone of an equestrian statue was laid to the memory of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich in the presence of the Tsar, the members of the imperial family, the ministers, certain generals, and the Rumanian, Bulgarian and Serbian ministers.

LARGE HOTELS FOR LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Several immense hotels are to be erected in London. The proprietors of the Strand Palace hotel are building another and much larger hotel behind Regent street; then hotels are to be built overlooking the Green park, over Baker Street station, and on a site abutting upon Oxford street and Castle street.

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CANTON, O., SEES GREAT GROWTH

Favorably Situated on Three Big Railroads, Steel Industry Is Important Factor in Advance That Outstrips Other Ohio Cities

NOTABLE MONUMENT

CANTON, O.—With a population of approximately 60,000 this city has many advantages that make it desirable for business and residence and promise greater things for the future.

It showed the most remarkable growth of any city in Ohio from 1900 to 1910, according to the government census, increasing 63.7 per cent in that decade. The advance has continued steadily since the national census was taken.

On Three Railroads

Among the city's important assets are its transportation facilities. The lines of three great railroad systems, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Wabash, with their many diverging connections, afford direct and immediate communication in all directions, while the keen competition of these systems for business serves as an adequate check against excessive charges.

Canton thus offers to manufacturers two of the most important requisites of a manufacturing city—ample facilities for distributing the finished product and for bringing in the raw material entering into the making of the product at the lowest consistent freight charge.

Canton is the terminus of a number of electric lines, diverging from the center of the city in all directions and traversing sections of rich and fully developed territory. Over these electric lines an average of more than 200 cars arrive in or depart from Canton each day, while on the steam lines there are 78 passenger trains in and out of the city every 24 hours.

Steel Industry Big

Manufacture of steel products comprises the city's chief industry. Outside of the great recognized steel centers of the country, it is said that there is no one town of twice Canton's population that has such a diversified list of iron and steel products manufactured within its limits.

Of a dozen big concerns manufacturing iron and steel products there is not one but serves as a standing advertisement for Canton all over the United States, and in several instances over the entire civilized world. This development of the steel industry in Canton has more than kept pace with the growth of the industry in the country at large.

So great has become the demand at the Canton manufacturing that one of the biggest of the steel concerns is contemplating a large addition to its plant, which will more than double its present capacity.

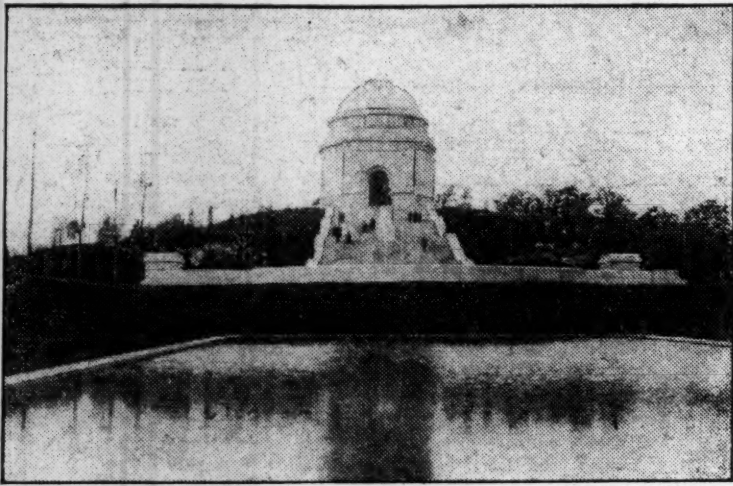
All kinds of steel dies, castings, various forms of wrought iron work, sheet steel, various designs in art metal work, composition products and metal fixtures of innumerable uses are made in the city.

It is estimated that 7000 men are employed in Canton's iron and steel industry, yet it is only a few years since iron and steel manufacture here was one of the small considerations.

McKinley Monument

All comers visit the monument to former President William McKinley, an im-

MEMORIAL TO FORMER PRESIDENT



National monument to William McKinley erected by subscription in Canton, his home city



Court house, one of the modern public buildings of which citizens of Canton, O., are proud

posing pile of granite and marble occupying a commanding eminence overlooking the city. Commonly praised for its simplicity and strength, and for the grace and fitness of its approach, the memorial is regarded as one of the best examples of this class of architecture in America. The walls and steps are of Milford pink granite, in polished surface, rock faced or tool-mottled. The interior is of polished Knoxville marble.

Under the cornice is inscribed this quotation from President McKinley's last public utterance, in the speech at Buffalo:

"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not in conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

In front of the building is an heroic statue of Mr. McKinley. The cornerstone was laid Nov. 16, 1905, and the formal dedication was Sept. 30, 1907, President Roosevelt making the principal address on both occasions. The sum raised by subscription for the erection and perpetual care of the memorial was about \$600,000.

Among the city's conspicuous and creditable buildings are the courthouse, the public library, given by Andrew Carnegie and erected on a site presented by W. W. Clark, and the Auditorium, erected at a cost of \$160,000 and accommodating

5000 persons. The library comprises an especially fine collection of books.

Canton's schools are famed for excellence, and plans are being made for further increasing their housing capacity. The city has a greater acreage devoted to parks and playgrounds than many cities of larger population. The municipal water supply is derived from 81 artesian wells with a capacity of approximately 12,000,000 gallons a day. The supply is said to be as good as any in the state and the rate the lowest in Ohio and, with the exception of that of Detroit, Mich., the lowest enjoyed by any city in the United States. The system is valued at about \$1,500,000.

There are nine banks and four building associations here. The stores are modern and the merchants are enterprising so that residents seldom order goods from out of town. The wholesale trade amounts to millions of dollars yearly. The streets are wide, shaded, well kept and well lighted. Many of them are lined with handsome residences. The city hall is a modern structure. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have buildings recently erected. There is a central heating system for stores, factories and residences. The city has 12 hotels and several theaters. Although there is so much manufacturing here the city has been remarkably free from labor disputes.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

NATIONAL ZOO

The moose is busy looking, as he nibbles here and there, At the 1916 "yonder grass," is he, While the elephant is browsing 'round in pastures rather bare, Where the Democratic donkey used to be.

Designer Frazer was permitted by the secretary of the treasury to place the initial "F" on the side of the new nickel. This fine advertising ought to enable the artist to go on henceforth coining money of his own.

MISSMATED

She had wed, so the neighbors said 'with a flout. Beneath her station, far, For his father owned a runaway And hers a touring car.

The first of the 14-inch shell projectors mounted on the new battleship Texas has been named "Woodrow." However this is not the first authoritative information the people have had that Mr. Wilson is one of the big guns of the nation.

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING

"Fuel be mine," the coal man said, (Her blushing cheeks were flaming red) "I know that from my burning heart Affection's fire can ne'er depart!"

If it costs as much to "taxicab" as the would-be humorous writers would have us to believe, the strike that has tied up that type of transportation in London of late must have saved the public an immense amount of money.

UP TO DATE

"Is Jockey Club as fashionable a perfume as it formerly was?" "Oh, no; since the automobile has supplanted the horse, the scent of gasoline is now quite the vogue."

RICE PLANT BOUGHT

JONESBORO, Ark.—Page M. Patterson and Dr. Frank D. Smythe, of Memphis, have bought the Weiner Rice Milling Company's plant for \$21,000. The enterprise was started two years ago, and cost about \$53,000. The purchasers say that they will resume operations so soon as business problems can be straightened out and a new company organized.

MELROSE PUPILS ARE TO COMPETE FOR ESSAY PRIZE

Prizes have been offered by the old State House chapter of the Massachusetts Society of D. A. R. for the best essay on each of these two subjects: "Melrose in the Revolutionary War" and "Melrose in the Civil War." Any pupil in the Melrose high school may try for the prize which is a two and a half dollar gold piece. The compositions are to be read at the next meeting of that chapter at the home of Mrs. George A. MacLean of Melrose.

The judges will be the superintendent of the Melrose schools, John Anthony, Levi Gould and the chapter regent Mrs. Frank P. Shumway. The chapter is working to found a scholarship to send some pupil to the Melrose high school to one of the New England colleges.

The hostesses for the coming meeting will be Mrs. Howard Martin, Mrs. Grant Drake, Mrs. Edward Massey, and Mrs. George A. MacLean.

NEWSBOYS' EVENT CALLED BEST YET

Boston newsboys held their annual reception Monday night at Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, and the event was called one of the most successful held by the Boston Newsboys Protective Union 9077.

Daniel V. Mulkern, chairman of the reception committee, assisted by Charles Frasca as floor director, formed the line for the grand march shortly after 9 o'clock, following a vaudeville performance. President Benjamin H. Robish of the union and Mrs. Robish lead the grand march, followed by 50 couples, including members and guests.

Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald were unable to be present and sent regrets.

The Rev. E. A. Horton, Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan and Arthur M. Huddell, former president of the Central Labor Union.

HARVARD PI ETA GIVES A COMEDY

"The Stymie," a musical comedy with its story built around a golf tournament, was the presentation last evening for the graduates of Harvard's Pi Eta Society in the club theater in Cambridge, at the annual graduates' night performance by undergraduates.

Tonight there is to be a "Union" night at the club theater for members of the Union only. Public performances will be given at the club on Wednesday and Friday; at Copley hall, Boston, on Saturday; at Music hall, Quincy, on April 3, and at town hall, Andover, on April 5.

WARD TEN CLUB TO MEET

The seventh annual reunion of the Ward 10 club takes place tonight in Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington avenue. Harry M. Johnson and Francis J. Tighe are in charge of the arrangements.

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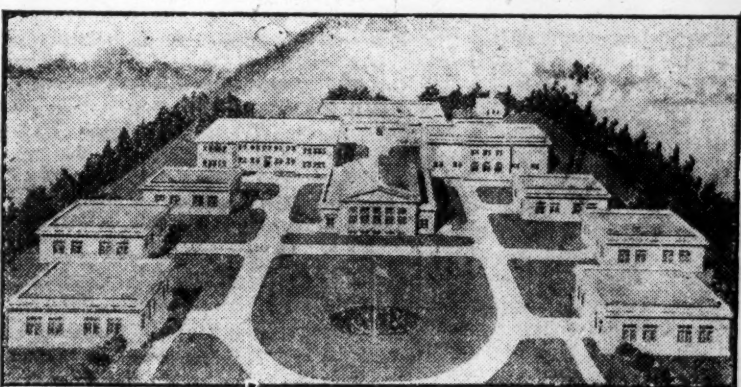
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PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN ***
BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS

(Norman F. Marsh, architect, Los Angeles)
Union high school in Fullerton, Cal.

FULLERTON, Cal.—Among the beautiful orange groves of California 25 miles southeast of Los Angeles and but 15 miles from the ocean, is located this little city of about 3000 inhabitants, busy in its varied industries and progressive. Santa Fe railroad does more freight business here than at any other station on the line between Los Angeles and San Diego. Eleven packing houses employing several hundred people. Fullerton citrus district produces upwards of \$2,000,000 worth of oranges and lemons annually. Yield of other crops, including walnuts, tomatoes and cabbage, amounts to about \$200,000 a year. Outgoing shipments in 1911 amounted to 66,000 tons. District one of richest oil fields in California.

Now being constructed 10 miles of asphalt streets, a large sewer system, an \$80,000 water system, and \$200,000 being spent in erection of high school buildings with most modern appliances. Students have all advantages that can be had in manual training and technical courses. High school provided with auto buses, which carry students living in surrounding country, to and from school building. Growth steady and substantial, city clean politically and without saloons.

F. M. FUTRELLE IS LEGAL GOVERNOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—That Senator F. M. Futrelle, president of the state Senate, was the legal acting Governor of Arkansas was the decision handed down on Monday by the Arkansas supreme court.

Senator W. B. Oldham, who vacated as presiding officer of the Senate to become acting governor after the election of Gov. Joe T. Robinson to the United States Senate in succession to Jeff Davis, is thus deposed.

The two claimants for the acting governorship had maintained offices in different portions of the Capitol.

ROAD TO BE FINISHED APRIL 1. SAN DIEGO, Cal.—F. W. Jackson recently said that the new road from Mountain Springs to the Imperial desert will be completed by April 1. This road is being cut through miles of solid rock at a cost of \$60,000, raised by popular subscription by the citizens of San Diego. It is considered one of the strongest arguments offered by the people here to secure the state and ocean-to-ocean highway.

WOMEN ASK FOR CITY STRUCTURE

Urging the need of a municipal building for Roslindale, members of the Roslindale Community Club, an organization of women residents of that section of the city, appeared at a hearing before the finance committee of the city council in the old aldermanic chamber Monday night. Mrs. Fred W. McArdle, secretary of the club made the principal appeal for the building. Senator Francis J. Horgan, former Councilman George Carruth and Mrs. George A. Tyzer, president of the Community Club also urged the need of the structure.

Chairman Walter Ballantyne announced at the close of the hearing that the subject would be taken up in executive session. There is now before the city council a loan order for \$100,000 for the structure.

TEXAS POWER PLANT IS SOLD. PLAINVIEW, Tex.—The Malone Light & Power Company of this city has bought the Lubbock light and power plants. The Lubbock plant is larger than the one at Plainview and cost approximately \$75,000. It is reported that the two plants will be connected and power for lights and for pumping wells will be furnished Abernathy, Hale Center and all the territory lying between Plainview and Lubbock.

QUINCY'S BUDGET LOWERED TO NEAR HALF A MILLION

QUINCY, Mass.—Members of the finance committee at an adjourned meeting of the city council here Monday night reported a budget of \$502,552.17, a net decrease of \$14,762.48 from the estimates submitted from the heads of departments by the mayor and city treasurer.

The committee cut down the miscellaneous budget of the mayor from \$3200 to \$2500. The tax collector got an increase of from \$1550 to \$1680, the city treasurer was dropped from \$550 to \$500 and the estimates of the commissioner of public works were cut from \$110,930 to \$105,030. The fire department estimates were cut from \$47,779.71 to \$46,737.23 and the schools from \$193,325 to \$186,725.

Among the school estimates was a new one asking for \$6000 for increase of teachers' salaries.

The committee recommends to increase the maximum salaries of the first seven grade teachers to \$700 a year to take effect Sept. 1. By this compromise the committee was able to decrease the amount of \$6000 asked for to \$2000.

M. J. PERRY SAYS ROAD IS NOT LOST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That the Grand Trunk will not be considered lost to Rhode Island, even if the state refuses to endorse its bonds, was asserted yesterday by Marsden J. Perry, one of the railroad advisory committee appointed by Governor Pothier. This committee advised that the state should not guarantee the bonds of the Southern New England railway, the proposed Rhode Island and Massachusetts branches of the Canadian railway. Mr. Perry declared that such a guarantee of \$6,000,000 bonds would double the state debt, and would react upon the value of the state's own bonds, and would probably affect the state's credit, now of the very best.

He said that about 70 per cent of the road from Palmer to this city is in Massachusetts, and that the guarantee plan means that this state assume the obligations and Massachusetts receive benefits without any such obligation.

Mr. Perry said the actual construction of the Southern New England railway was commenced two months after the Canadian Parliament had passed the act restricting the expenditure of money raised by the Grand Trunk railway for its Pacific extension work, and declares that the act affects only the specific issue of bonds then under review.

DATE FOR REDBERRY NIGHT. Redberry night will be held at the Hotel Somerset on April 2. This announcement came from Mayor Fitzgerald last evening. The Redberry club is the organization which meets each summer at Old Orchard beach. Many men prominent in New England politics expect to be present at this meeting.

CHICAGO TO OPEN MARKET EXHIBIT AT BUENOS AIRES

Commerce Association to Display Products in Effort to Build Up Trade With South America

CHICAGO—As the culmination of two years' effort to establish friendly trade relations between Chicago and South America, the Chicago Association has established a permanent market exposition in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the main floor of a building in one of the principal business streets.

A consignment of wares including shipments of 30 Chicago exporters and filling two cars has been started for Buenos Aires as the first instalment for the big "sample room." The shipment includes office appliances, railroad supplies, leather goods, advertising specialties, optical goods, brass specialties, jewelry supplies, knit goods, glass, men's furnishings, dress specialties, many kinds of machinery, and various other examples of Chicago's export products. The samples will occupy more than 2500 square feet of space.

The exhibit will be in charge of F. C. Enright, the South American representative of the Chicago Association of Commerce. It will be formally opened in the presence of public officials and representatives of South American business houses.

TEACHERS TO PRESENT DRAMA

WHITMAN, Mass.—The Whitman Teachers club will present the drama "A Rose o' Plymouth Town" in the town hall Friday evening. The following teachers take part in this play: Miss Anna L. Geogan, as Captain Miles Standish; Miss Grace M. Lawrence, as Barbara Standish; Mrs. Jennie M. Howe, as Aunt Resolute; Miss Jessie McRay, as Miriam Chillingworth; Miss Lena C. White, as Rose de la Noye; Miss Agnes W. Shea, as Philippe de la Noye; Miss Gertrude B. Andrews, as John Margeson; Miss Elizabeth Lane and Garrett Foster.

MAINE DRAFTS WORKMEN'S ACT

AUGUSTA, Me.—The sub-committee of the judiciary, composed of Senator Stearns of Oxford, Dutton of Kennebec and Representatives Smith of Auburn and Waterhouse of Kennebec, Durgin of Milo and Duntun of Belfast has completed the workmen's compensation act. It is a composite measure made up of features of the bills presented by Senator Stearns and Representative Smith of Auburn and embodies features of the Massachusetts and Michigan laws.

FOUNDER RULES GEORGE REPUBLIC

ITHACA, N. Y.—Resignation of Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn as head of the George Junior Republic at Freeville was announced on Monday.

The founder of the republic, William R. George, will be in charge and the colony will not move from Freeville, as was announced last fall. J. W. Burden of Cazenova will temporarily succeed Mr. Osborne as head of the directors.

NEW BANK FOR MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—The \$25,000 Lake Harriet state bank is in process of formation by business men identified with the Lake Harriet Commercial Club, and it is proposed, after incorporation, that a meeting be called in April and plans made for a building for the bank at Forty-third street and Upton avenue S.

STOCK REFORM BILL PASSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Senate and Assembly Monday passed the Governor's Wall street reform bills forbidding "wash sales" and making it a crime to give false representations concerning securities.

COLONEL CRAMER TRANSFERRED

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Col. C. F. Cramer, government superintendent of construction for the Council Bluffs and Omaha district, has been transferred to Loraine.

HARVARD PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE OVERSEERS

The next meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard College will be held April 8 and 9, and includes:

Meeting of the board at 5 University hall, Cambridge, at 11 o'clock a. m., April 8, to be followed by informal meetings of visiting committees, or inspection of university. At 7:30 o'clock p. m., by invitation of the president, members of the corporation and of the board of overseers will dine with him at 17 Quincy street.

On April 9 the morning will be devoted to visiting courses of instruction and various buildings on the campus. The afternoon will be used for visiting various Harvard buildings in Boston.

INTERURBAN ROAD CHARTER OPPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A committee of the Olneyville Business Men's Association are expected to attend the hearing at the State House today and enter a protest against the Boston & Providence Interurban railroad, receiving a charter. The committee consists of Frank L. Hanley, William H. Draper and Bernard McTierman.

In speaking of the step Mr. McTierman said that they thought it unnecessary to give the new company a charter, believing that the state already had enough railroads and that those should be made to do what is right.

MAINE TALKS YEARLY SESSIONS

AUGUSTA, Me.—It is expected the state Legislature will adjourn in a few days, now, perhaps by the middle of next week. President Miliken of the Senate and Speaker Peters of the House have canvassed the situation together. All of the big measures have been left to the end of the session and business has piled up so much that there is much talk about holding extra sessions. It would not be surprising if a resolve providing for this were put in any time.

New Offerings in Boston Theaters

OTIS SKINNER IN "KISMET" IS SEEN AT THE HOLLIS

Hollis Street theatre—Otis Skinner in "Kismet," a romance by Edward Knoblauch out of "Arabian Nights Tales":

Haji Otis Skinner
The Muezzin Frank Herbert
The Imam Mahmud Harold Skinner
A Mafti Guy Webster
The Guide Nasir Francis Verdi
The Sheikh Jawan Owen Meech
The Beggar Kasim Charles Darrah
Zayd Daniel Jarrett
Arzu Harrison Carter
Arzu's Apprentice Gregory Kelly
The Caliph Abdullah Fred Eric
The Wazir Abu Bakr Henry Mitchell
The Wazir Mansur George Gault
Kafur Richard Scott
Alfi T. Tamamoto
Captain of the Watch William Lorenz
Attendant of Mansur Walter Geer
Chamberlain of the Caliph Thomas Audley
The Gaolet Kutayt Martin Sanders
Marsinah Rita Jolivet
Narjis Georgia Woodthorpe
Kabirah Anna Friedman
Miskah Merle Madden
Kut-al-Kulub Eleanor Gordon
The Almah Ivy Payne
The Man Ernest Leeman
The Woman Grace M. Hanson
The Story Teller Roy Merrill
The Juggler Youna

Haji, the beggar, snored prodigiously where he lay on his stone at the door of the mosque of the carpenter. A cock crew somewhere in the grey mist of dawn and the first of the devout came out of the alley of ancient Baghdad, ascended the worn steps, kicked off his slippers, and saluting, entered just as Haji awoke. There is barbaric justice in Mr. Skinner's picture of the beggar, a superb figure in his rags, almost a part of the tone he sits on, so much at home seems the sprawling form as Haji pleads for alms from each newcomer. A king of beggars, surely.

The worshippers are in the church and the gold of the morning sun now pours down on the scene of one of Haji's frequent wrangles with a lowly beggar who would usurp the lordly one's place by force. The prayer is over and the devout leave as they came, Haji imploring alms as before, rattling off his ready-made blessings and aathenas like a ritual often chanted.

Haji recognizes the last to go as Jawan, who did him an injury years before. He rushes at Jawan, but retires before the points of the attendant's swords. With a mocking laugh Jawan tells Haji a bag heavy with gold. Haji gives the old beggar his seat by the church and starts out on the great day in his dul life, a day of wondrous adventures that Haji takes with humorous self assurance that is made grandly comic by Mr. Skinner's command of irony and mastery of romantic acting.

The second scene reveals a street bazaar teeming with merchants active among motley passers-by. A dozen little gutter comedies cry for attention simultaneously. All is arranged by an eye practised in securing pictorial effect, but with no evidence of an ear sensitive to the music of the human voice. The incessant harping of shrill voices irritates. Haji barters for finery, then sets two merchants to wrangling and escapes with the goods without paying.

Next we see Haji in the cool grey courtyard of his ancient house, just after his pretty daughter Marsinah, has had a love scene with the Caliph, who cares for the girl in a singularly occidental manner. The Caliph was a figure of refined and princely graciousness as acted by Mr. Eric. Haji struts grandly about showering presents on Marsinah. In her joy she dances to the tom tom beatings by Haji and the strumming of a lute by Narjis, her nurse. This role was acted with much relish of crone-like humor by Miss Woodthorpe. Marsinah was a spontaneous, blooming oriental creature as acted by Miss Jolivet, and would wholly please if she played to the audience less, much less.

Now the authorities come and arrest Haji for his theft, and take him before the Mansur. The exciting adventures of Haji are only just beginning. In brief, the story shows how that jovial beggar stayed the swordsmen's cut by interesting the Mansur in a tale; how that same beggar was captured for attempting injury to the Caliph on the Mansur's orders; how he was thrust into prison, how he there found Jawan as his cell companion, did for him, and escaped in his enemy's garment; how he arrived at the house of the Mansur just in time to rescue Marsinah and throw Mansur into a bathing pool. Mr. Skinner played all these scenes with fine oriental relish, which made them something humorous. In the end, Haji, banished by the Caliph, who is to marry Marsinah, sets forth on a pleasant pilgrimage to Mecca.

There is a dancing episode before the Caliph and a scene at the bathing pool that transcend bounds of ordinary public good taste. They are done neither skilfully nor artistically and are frank beyond the necessities of even this picture of a life that was unconcerned with ethical standards.

Mr. Skinner made Haji a creature of astonishingly sustained high spirits, and he gave the saving touch of riotous fairy-tale humor to episodes that in description may seem tragic. Kismet played a huge joke on the beggar that day, and that cheerful swaggerer enjoyed every moment of it, as pictured by Mr. Skinner. The whole was a highly-colored, immensely varied piece of acting virtuosity, employing every resource of voice, pose and intellectual appreciation. His fine scene in the prison was long and heartily applauded by the full house.

A large cast is required and much good

work was done within the scope of the pictorial appeal that was insistently sought in staging the play. It would be unfair to characterize much of the acting as bad (which it often was measured by any natural standards), for it was very good acting according to the standards of purely visual appeal.

The scenic effects are elaborate and costly. So are the costumes. The company has been trained indefatigably. Some of the minor personages did clever little character bits in the bazaar scene, notably Daniel Jarrett as a whining merchant and a youth who squatted at the left.

The audience found Mr. Knoblauch's play an entertaining novelty, one upon which exhaustive literary research had evidently been lavished that dialogue and stage pictures might be accurate. Through novel atmosphere, interest is sustained during scenes that are sometimes commonplace in mechanism. Mr. Knoblauch secures a rapid succession of theatrically vivid situations by plot weaving as ingenious as Sardou's. The play is here for a limited engagement.

IRISH PLAYERS RETURN

The Irish players presented last night at the Plymouth theatre "Mixed Marriages" by St. John G. Ervine, a tragedy in four acts, and "Galway Races" a comedy in one act by Lady Gregory. The cast in "Mixed Marriages" was:

John Rainey Arthur Sinclair
Mrs. Rainey Sara Allgood
Tom Rainey U. Wright
Nora Murray Eithne Magee
Hugh Rainey J. M. Kerrigan
Michael O'Hara J. A. O'Rourke

"Mixed Marriages" presents intolerance in several repulsive forms. The ideal is not in the play in any respect. The hard, unrelenting in the world is presented without an attempt at smoothing over the absolutely unpleasant. The playwrights of the school taken for the work of the Irish Players are realists in the extreme acceptance of the term. And the players are actors.

Each act of the play is a contemplation of a segment out of the existence of a family. There is no attempt at the dramatic. The action is dramatic enough. It speaks for itself. The actors live the parts. They are so identified with them that it would be a surprise to meet them as they are off the stage.

The story is of the labor struggles and political agitations in Ireland woven into the texture of age-old intolerance in belief. A son is cast off because he would marry a girl of opposite faith. In a riot brought about by the father's refusal, due to his intolerance, to act as a mediator in the labor troubles the girl is shot. That is the scene the curtain goes down upon.

"Galway Races" follows with an act of somber humor. The cast: Michael Geoghegan J. M. Kerrigan
Julia Geoghegan Sara Allgood
Steve Roland M. Dolan
Just where the comedy as real comedy as we are used to it comes in it was difficult to see. Here again the acting was consummately good. Sara Allgood's singing was full of expression and sympathy. Her acting throughout was of a singularly satisfying quality.

This bill will be repeated this evening. Wednesday night and Saturday matinee, "The Rising of the Moon" and "Patriots"; Thursday matinee and Friday night, "Countess Cathleen" and "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet"; Thursday and Saturday nights, "Riders of the Sea," "Spreading the News" and "The Land of Heart's Desire."

"THE ROUND-UP"

Something in nearly every play you see reminds you of something that meant years to you when you could not claim years enough to boast much of a memory. Now "The Round-up," presented at the Boston theatre, with the usual Macklyn Arbuckle humor, may remind some that they, too, are either of or approaching that quantity of avoidpoups which at times does not seem particularly well adapted to arousing the affections of their fellows. But in the thought of at least one other quite a different feature of last evening's performance painted a vivid picture of that time when he played the little box organ for the soldiers at one of Uncle Sam's forts to sing by every Sunday.

There is no such organ in "The Round Up," but there are grounds for the question whether the piano in the second act is so well adapted to the Slim Hoover technique as a good old fashioned melodeon might be. Out of this thought floated the memory of the box organ with which our friend stirred the country's warriors, even as Echo drew tears down the hardened cheeks of the Sweetwater outfit.

The soap box organ, which folded up almost to pocket size, set out to be a regular organ but lost its ambition. To make up for its lack of pipes and a pumping lever and the huge stone weights on the heaving bellows which real organs boast, this model instrument had a history. It had been in the Philippines, had seen service there, either religious or warlike. It looked it and played like it.

That organ was hale, sturdy, long suffering. Even now it may be charming the Filipino again, or contending with ragtime at Ft. Myer, or soothing the savage breast along the border. But he who played it every Sunday until a new chaplain gave the job to his daughter, who had just taken up music lessons, was filled last evening with the thought, What a story the whole history of that soap box organ might make!

And yet a story that would have nothing to do with "The Round-Up." For the boys of the outfit in that ever popular play buy a piano for Echo, the heroine, and not a melodeon which might have been shot to ragged grace notes by

Slim Hoover. Mr. Arbuckle's stout Slim was ripened into almost a perfect delineation of the big-hearted sheriff. His company was excellent. Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Crane, Miss Benham and Miss von Waldron led the cast in the good work. The elaborate scenery made the desert sun real and the battle with Indians as usual throbbed the old time Fourth of July spirit through the house in a way to bring out a strong response to the strains of the unsingable national anthem that followed.

"The Round Up" is a play whose popularity never seems to wane. (That is a statement so well worn that it is due soon to be cast out entirely from the public prints. Hence it is used once more for old time's sake.) Yet our friend of the soap box music insists that Slim Hoover would have been more of a success at a melodeon than he was at the piano. It would at least have given play to his feet.

The excellent cast was:
"Slim" Hoover Maclyn Arbuckle
Jack Payson Robert Vaughn
Dick Lane Harry Cowan
Bud Lane Gus Christie
Jim Allen Elmer Grandin
Sage Brush Charlie William Conklin
Fresno Vernon Wallace
Show Low James Ashburn
Parenthesis Jacques Martin
Buck McKee Ogden Crane
Peruna Edward F. Settle
Timber Wiggins George Elliot
Rev. Samuel Price Grace Benham
Echo Allen Mattie Edwards
Josephine Ethel von Waldron
Polly Hope

"TOP O' THE MORNIN'"

Tremont theatre—Anne Caldwell's comedy drama, "Top o' the Mornin'" is at the Tremont theatre this week. Clean but boisterous fun, thrown at us in a "bang, bang" sort of manner, keeps the audience in an uproar.

Geraldine, better known as "Jerry," embarrases Mrs. Dermot O'Donnell, her step-mother, Eugene, her step-brother, and even perplexes her father, Dermot O'Donnell, by her blunt "green" actions and direct "right to the point" conversation before visitors. Thinking them tired of her, Jerry says: "I'm afraid I can't make angel cake out of an Irish stew," and accepts the offer of Francis Garland, a lawyer, to act as governess to his daughter "Dot."

Eugene, bookkeeper in a bank, has assisted in misusing funds by altering his accounts. The cashier has disappeared, but is later captured. Mr. Garland is counsel for the bank. Eugene enters Garland's apartments to secure the affidavit of the cashier and finds Jerry alone. Although surprised to locate her there, he plays on her sisterly sympathy and secures the key to Mr. Garland's desk and takes the paper. The suspicious housekeeper awakens and investigates the noise in the library. She spreads the alarm and the police take Jerry, who is known as Katie McDougal in her position as governess. Still defending Eugene, Jerry goes to jail, but is released, as no charge is made against her by Garland. Then comes the most attractive scene, the picnic grounds at a church fair. Eugene is persuaded to "stand and face the guns" and all ends happily, even to Garland taking Jerry for a wife.

"Top o' the Mornin'" is full of the snappy dialogue credited to Irish wit, and shows up startling little truths similar to vaudeville appeals for mirth. No one could wish for a more realistic immigrant than the Jerry of Miss Gertrude Quinlan, or the Father Quinn of Tim Murphy. Miss Quinlan has a becoming accent and a pleasing voice, while Mr. Murphy has a character well able to combat younger wits.

For the last scene of act iii. many thanks. You feel the atmosphere of an old New England corn husking bee.

cast:
Mrs. Dermot O'Donnell Louise Farnum
Kathryn E. Vincent Alice Claire Elliott
Dermot O'Donnell T. Y. Daniel
Eugene O'Donnell George Le Guere
Geraldine O'Donnell Miss Quinlan
Fr. Quinn Mr. Murphy
Blakeley Sloan Robert Cain
Francis Garland Charles Townbridge
"Dot" Garland Anna Debaggis
Officer Frank Kelly
Mrs. McGonigle Nellie Fillmore
Jimmie Casey John Scannell
Shawn the Piper Patrick Fitzpatrick
Shamus the Fiddler John J. Sweeney

TOTAL EFFECT OF A PLAY

Illustrating his remarks by references to the history of the writing of Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" and Knoblauch's "Kismet," Prof. George P. Baker urged the young playwright completely to digest the material of his play before allowing it to harden in form. Years of general preparation and months of special preparation went into the composition of these plays, he said.

"Write creatively, not critically," he said, "make the last act accord with the modern demand that it be as strong as the others, if possible stronger."

"A well-worked out scenario is a help in composition as well as a help to the manager and actor. It should be a brief of what the play is intended to do; it should tell the people of the play are, outline the illustrative action by which the story is to be told, and may contain bits of dialogue."

"Start your play with emphasis on the dominant note in the story, and set up guide-posts along the way to lead your audience through the labyrinth of plot. Sudermann makes 16 points in the first act of 'Magda,' each a basis for what is to follow. In working over the material of a scenario elements of plot will be developed which will require going back to the early part of the play and planting a 'point' as preparation."

"Do not use two scenes to do work one can do, nor two acts for material that

can be developed in one. In arranging your play study your material for emphasis from the point of view of the audience, so that your play may appeal to its intelligence, emotions and prejudices."

B. F. KEITH'S

Harry Woodruff in a brisk little comedy by John Stokes, called "A Regular Business Man," provides a pleasing feature in the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week. The play has to do with alleged money manipulating methods in Wall street, whereby the youthful hero quickly gains control of a fortune on capital of \$1. A pleasing sentimental interest is worked in, and the acting of Miss Margaret Lotus and others in Mr. Woodruff's support is agreeable.

The rest of the entertainment includes a diving seal, Connolly and Wenrich in a singing sketch, W. C. Fields in finished juggling, James Leonard in a classic burlesque, "Nip and Tuck" in acrobatics, and others.

BIJOU THEATER

"Joint Owners in Spain," a comedy by Alice Brown, is in the entertainment this week at the Bijou theater. Two inmates of a women's home have such dispositions that they are finally put into a room together. One is dour, the other vinegary. The sharp-tongued one, after having her say, draws a chalk line down the middle of the room. Then each has a castle and they pay each other ceremonious calls, knocking always for entrance upon an imaginary door at the head of the chalk line. The piece is ingenious and tart in humor and has good dialogue. Developed with two characters the story might avoid the choppy effect caused by the use of two other characters purely for explanatory purposes. Miss Marjorie Fairbanks showed imagination as the complainer. Misses Gordon, Barnicoat and Bold play the other roles. There is also a novel dancing act by the "Beardsley sisters," musical entertainment and photo-plays.

OTHER BOSTON NOTES

"Ready Money," a farce with an idea that is funny yet meaning something, is at the Shubert and moves to the Majestic next Monday to make room for Miss Emma Trentini in an operatic comedy, "The Firefly."

"Officer 666" provides an evening of hearty laughter and many thrills at the Park.

"Believe Me, Xantippe" is on its two last weeks at the Castle Square theater. It will be followed by "The Darling of the Gods."

"Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," a romantic comedy with Douglas Fairbanks in the title role, comes to the Colonial theater next Monday evening. Miss Lillian Russell will give her illustrated lecture at Symphony hall the evening of April 1 and the afternoon of April 1, 2 and 3.

PECK TRAVELOGUES

Arthur K. Peck will deliver the final travel talks in his course in Tremont temple Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. His subject is "Italy, the Land of Enchantment," illustrated by motion pictures and views in color. He will feature Florence, Rome, Venice, the hill towns and the lakes. Mr. Peck has visited Italy several times and last summer spent several months there in search of lecture material.

ABORN OPERA SEASON

Monday, April 7, the Aborn Opera Company will open its season at the Tremont theatre. The soloists will be singers of repute, it is promised, and the large chorus, augmented orchestra and elaborate stage settings will give presentations of Aborn quality in "Thais," "Madame Butterfly," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Faust," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "The Tales of Hoffmann," "I Pagliacci," "Martha," "La Traviata," "La Boheme," "Mignon" and other works.

ART NOTES

An exhibition of the first season's work by students of the Fenway School of Illustration was opened free to the public today in the rooms of the school, the Fenway studios.

The exhibit proves that the aim of the school is practical and that it is filling a unique field under the direction of Chase Emerson and Harold L. Brett, both of whom are successful illustrators of magazine and calendar art experience.

A feature of the exhibit is the way in which the students have been stimulated to use their imaginations in working individual backgrounds into the poses of the models. Given a bathing girl, one student will imagine her in the surf, another on the edge of a ledge, another gazing out to sea from a hillock of sand, etc. Still other subjects are wholly imaginative problems set by the teachers, such as "The Tollers," which R. L. Hilton interprets as a view of the crowds pouring out of the subway stations and again as a string of bustling tugs bumping the nose of an ocean liner into the stream. The exhibition continues through the week.

Conrad Faxon displays delicacy in his handling of charcoal and W. W. French handles the pencil dashing in studio sketches. Other work of quality closely approaching the directors' high professional standards is shown by Donald Emery, C. E. Shirley, Nana French Bickford, W. L. Caffrey, Horace Dummer, Leslie Benson, R. C. Grace, Bert Thayer. Much of the work has the story-telling quality magazine publishers are looking for, and considerable of it is considered salable. All shows sound grounding in anatomy.

Beginning Tomorrow— A Very Special Offering of New Spring Inexpensive Wash Dresses

The Original Models Sold at 6.50 and 7.50



Now Priced at
3.95, 4.95, 5.75

This is a most opportune sale, coming as it does unusually early in the season. One would ordinarily look for such values as these not earlier than May or June.

6.50 Striped Voile Dress

(Like figure No. 1) of black and white stripe voile, attractively trimmed with cerese messaline. Sale price.....

4.95

7.50 Ramie Linen Dress

(Like figure No. 2) of heavy ramie tailored linen, trimmed with velvet buttons and dainty lace collar and cuffs

5.75

6.50 Russian Cord Dresses, Priced at

3.95

Made in the open front style, beautifully trimmed with cluny lace. A value impossible to equal outside of this sale.

7.50 French Linen

Dresses—Very pretty model, with sailor collar, hand embroidered

4.95

7.50 White Voile Dresses

—White voile dresses, trimmed with dainty laces

4.95

7.50 White Voile Dresses

—Embroidered white voile dresses, heavy lace trimming

4.95

8.75 White Serge Dresses

—Smart, new dresses, trimmed with messaline and glass buttons.....

5.75

Women's Inexpensive Dresses—Third Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

The Board of Trade has received an application from the concrete bureau for a location for a plant costing \$5,000,000 and employing 600 employees and requiring about 100,000 square feet of floor space. The committee on manufactures will take charge of the request.

MIDDLEBORO

Assawampsett lodge I. O. O. F. will observe "Ladies' night" in M. U. hall Saturday evening. G. T. Dewhurst is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

QUINCY

Miss Elizabeth Atwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Atwood of 154 Putnam street of Wellesley College '14, has had her name placed upon the honor list for proficiency in studies.

BRIDGEWATER

The regular monthly business meeting of the Bridgewater Club will be held this evening in the club rooms.

WALTHAM

The seventeenth anniversary of Deborah Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will be observed tomorrow evening.

NEWTON

At a meeting of the Aunburndale Review Club this morning with Mrs. Samuel W. Dike arrangements were made for a "home talent day" on April 8.

CONCORD

The meeting of the Concord branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Further Extension of Suffrage to Women will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the president, Mrs. Woodward Hudson.

WINCHESTER

A bond issue of \$20,000 for sidewalk construction has been purchased by the Winchester Savings Bank and a \$45,000 temporary loan in anticipation of taxes has been sold by the town treasurer to local residents.

WINTHROP

The members of the Popular Authors Literary Club are rehearsing for an entertainment to be given very soon, the proceeds of which will go towards the fund for the scholarship at Maryville College.

REVERE

Neptune lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the third degree on candidates tonight and entertain delegations from Bay State and Richard W. Downs lodges of Lynn.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies' Library Association holds a meeting in Jonathan Belcher hall this evening.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The delegates from the Baptist church to the annual meeting of the Old Colony Baptist Bible school convention at North Abington today are: Mrs. C. W. Pearl, Mrs. S. B. Hetherington, Miss Blanche Jewell, Miss Louise Whitman, Miss Louise Whitman, Miss Lucy Revere, Mrs. Charles Paine, Mrs. G. B. Titus, Mrs. Grace Leach.

WEBSTER

Manxet lodge, I. O. O. F., will unite with the Southbridge in the celebration of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the order, which will be held in Worcester April 19. The lodge will go to Putnam and confer the second degree on candidates in two weeks.

MARLBORO

The employees of the Boston & Worcester street railway have formed a union in Marlboro.

The Marlboro Oratorio Society will present April 15 the oratorio "Elijah" in the Baptist church.

ROCKLAND

The Commercial Club holds a meeting in Grand Army hall this evening. William J. Burden of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will deliver an address.

ABINGTON

The spring term of the public schools opened this morning.

CHELSEA

An entertainment will be given by the pupils of the Spencer avenue school, in the school hall, this afternoon.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LITTLE GIRL'S NORFOLK DRESS

Checked novelty goods, with white and braid.

THE demand for new frocks is a never-ceasing one for small girls and every pretty model is sure to find a welcome. The one illustrated combines a number of smart and attractive features. Sailor collars are always becoming and the long trimming straps on the waist give good lines.

The skirt is cut in four pieces and the waist is a simple one with sleeves sewed to the armholes, and the two are joined at the waist line by means of a belt and are closed together at the center front.

The shield can be made low or high with a standing collar and the sleeves can be made in three-quarter length or extended to the wrists. The long sleeves are laid in double box plaits at the wrist.

Here the material is a checked novelty goods combined with white and with braid, but it would be pretty made of blue serge with collar of white or, for a more dressy frock, of white serge with a collar of blue or of white.

For the 8-year size the dress will require 4½ yards 27, 3¼ yards 36, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and shield, and ½ yard of braid.

The pattern (7763) is cut in sizes for girls from 6 to 10 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE GIRL

Her relations to a chaperon and to the public

WHEN a girl begins going into society she finds a whole code of rules and restrictions waiting for her. With some of them she may already be familiar, either by having observed them with her seniors or because she has already acquired a little social experience by going about with young people of her own age. In many cases the line between the schoolgirl and the young lady is hardly perceptible, and there is no regular introduction into society, writes Christine Terhune Herrick in the Woman's Home Companion.

The chaperon is now looked upon, not as a dragon to keep guard over the proprieties and make young people uncomfortable but as a protection to both girls and men against embarrassing conditions. Her presence does not mean that her charges are to be watched but only to be taken care of should such a need arise.

For example, if there is a picnic or an excursion of young people a chaperon is more or less a matter of course, and both the girls and the men who compose the party feel easier because they know there is an older woman along to whom they can turn in an emergency. At dances or parties of any sort a chaperon is always present and is not felt to be a drawback to enjoyment, but rather a refuge in possible trouble.

On the other hand, the chaperon is not obligatory at all times. If a young man invites a girl whom he knows well to go to the theater with him, there is no necessity for his asking her mother or some other chaperon to accompany them. In some parts of the country girls and men ride horseback and drive together without the slightest impropriety attaching to it, just as they play golf or tennis together and even go on long trips unchaperoned.

The same principle applies to the matter of escorts to and from parties or entertainments of any sort. No girl should go to a function trusting to the chance of securing an escort home, nor should her parents permit her to do so.

The well-cared-for girl has her attendant to and from a function of any sort arranged for in advance. She under-

stands that her father, her brother, or a maid will call for her at a certain time. If a man whom she knows well telephones or writes asking the privilege of escorting her to and from a party it is optional with her and her mother to accept or decline, but it is absolutely impermissible for a girl to go to any entertainment and trust to hazard to furnish her with an attendant home, or run the risk of coming back alone.

A girl should not invite a man to come in when he brings her home from a dance or from the theater. If his own intuition does not teach him that such an hour of the night is not the time for a call, it is her place to educate him by saying gently that, while it is too late to ask him in then, she hopes he will call soon.

An unchaperoned young girl should not go to a restaurant with a man late at night unless in most exceptional circumstances—as for instance, if he is a very old friend on terms of long standing intimacy. Even then it is not really good form.

Always the girl who goes anywhere without a chaperon should feel that a higher standard of conduct is set for her than when she is protected by the presence of an older woman. It should be unnecessary to say that a well-bred girl refrains in public from any action which tends to make her conspicuous.

Another point of good breeding shows itself in courtesy to older people. Neglect of this, or careless or disrespectful address, implies a lack of knowledge of good society.

Promptness in answering invitations and acknowledging attentions is another essential. When a girl receives a card to a dance or a dinner she should reply immediately, either accepting or declining the invitation in the same form in which it was written, whether this be in the first or the third person. After a visit she should write her "bread-and-butter letter" at once, notifying her late hostess of her safe arrival at home and expressing her appreciation of the hospitality she has received. Gifts should be acknowledged and calls returned with equal promptness.

BOUDOIR CAPS STILL POPULAR

Some are touched up with color

SINCE the dainty little boudoir caps were introduced about four years ago they have never lost their popularity, and reappear with new charm as every importation is shown. So easily are they made and such dainty gifts are they for hope chests or special occasions that every needlewoman should use her cleverness in fashioning at least one of them, says a New York Press writer.

The general style is the same; a round full top and a frill or a soft band on the edge; but lovely changes can be rung on the one idea. Exquisite pieces of lace, embroidery and ribbon can be pieced together and ornamented with handwork, fit for costliest dresses. The work is so interesting that boudoir caps have a habit of duplicating themselves, and the worker finds two or three where only one was planned.

One plain net cap has a plaiting of net two inches deep. The entire cap is run in straight lines with coarse mercerized blue, pink and lavender threads, under and over in long stitches. The combination gives an iridescent effect and there is still retained a laciness that is attractive. Around the edge of the ruffle is a triple chain-stitch of the colors forming a border which is dainty and can be made by any woman. At one side is a cluster of roses made of the coarse threads twisted around in relief as you have seen it on the ends of scarfs and centerpieces.

Dotted swiss is a practical fabric for boudoir caps. It can be combined with

shadow laces or any of the val patterns. These can be applied in straight lines that form squares. The material should be cut away, for if the sewing be careful and the material of good quality, a cap of this type should last several seasons. The ruffle in this instance is attractive if made of very narrow strips of swiss attached to the full top, and composed for the rest of its width of rows of lace insertion and lace whipped together.

The allover valenciennes and shadow laces are exquisite when made into boudoir caps touched up with color. Some of leaves and flowers in the pattern have been taken by a clever French designer and worked in color. The effect is lovely. Long solid stitches of coarse silk are used for the leaves, while the flowers are composed of clusters of French knots. A garland of entwined roses made of doubled satin ribbon defines the crown, and on the ruffle at only one side is a group of roses and hand-worked leaves that weight down the lace over the hair.

Beaded chiffon is another favorite, the pattern of beads requiring very little ornamentation. It is more durable when made over colored silk, and the ruffle gives a pretty frame for the face if made double, the plaited chiffon falling separately over the silk underlattice.

Ribbon can be whipped over cording and ornaments fashioned of this in loops, cabochons and braids. A very effective trimming is of two rosettes of ribbon, one on each side, a loop of braided ribbon cord connecting them.

STITCHES FOR COUNTERPANE

GERMAN knot stitch, cable or heading stitch would be much more effective than the outline on a counterpane. Then there are many pleasing variations of the chain stitch that would give good results.

The heading stitch is attractive and easily made. It has the appearance of a wound stitch, but is made entirely different. The knot or loop which forms the little beads dotted along its length is made by taking a stitch across the line of working, drawing the needle and floss through at the point farthest from you, from the left slanting toward the right, throwing the silk around the point of the needle from left to right. This knot is repeated at regular intervals.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SEPARATE COATS ARE SHORT

Kimono sleeves much used in jackets

NEVER before have coats of such various descriptions been in demand. But a short time ago no costume was correct unless it matched conscientiously in color as well as material. It scarcely seems possible to believe that today an endless array of separate coats and jackets is desirable. We have been carried suddenly back to the stage of Eton jackets and boleros.

There are many distinct changes of style to be noticed in the cut of these coats. All of them are short—only a hip length. Although the cutaway is still the most popular model, it cuts sharply across the hips—a trying line if not cautiously designed for each individual figure. This means that whatever lines are used for devising an original look, they will come well above the waist line.

Kimono sleeves are much used in the jackets; they are seldom more than three-quarter length. This allows the thin sleeve of lace or embroidery to appear as a soft cuff below.

There is real practical value in a coat that can be worn over summer frocks of lingerie, lace, or net. There has always been a difficulty in knowing just what kind of a wrap one could throw over a light gown, and it has been solved by the production of these jackets of

satins, crepe, silk matelasse, or even soft ratine with a luster surface. Avoid all lace collars or fancy trimmings, for the smart appearance is derived from lack of such things, says Harper's Bazar.

Even in the suits it will be noticed that where a skirt is of plain cloth, poplin, or wool ratine, the coat will be a perfect match in shade, but of an embossed surface. Rather large patterns are used in even the small coats without giving an exaggerated appearance.

For sporting use the straight three-quarter coats are the most popular. These are made in lightly woven wool materials or ratines. Even homespun can always promise a smart look. They are cut much on the lines of a man's Norfolk coat, with loose straight sides and a three-inch belt, opened down the front with plain bone buttons, and adorned with big square patch pockets.

Another style is made without the belt, and a slight flare at the hips is noticeable. This is not unbecoming, for in a soft, loosely woven material it does not tend to have even a fitted look. Young girls will find these coats a necessity, for they can be worn over plain frocks for out-of-door sports or over the revised style of shirtwaist and separate skirt.

There is still another type of coat that some women will need—the wrap which is worn over the summer evening gown. This differs largely from the short jacket of the afternoon. It is made of more dressy materials and can even fall into the class of a broad chiton, though printed chiffon with plain chiffon borders or velvet bands will make an enchanting substitute. These are cut large and loose. In this wrap the drape is confined more especially to the back, giving the long-waisted look.

BUTTONS ON BOWS

Some of the neck bows of green or Nell rose satin are trimmed with many tiny gilt buttons placed close together. The vivid background is an especially effective setting for the buttons.—Newark News.

LUNCHEON IN A CORRECT FORM

Main course is usually an entree

LUNCHEON is the most elastic of meals. It may be as elaborate as dinner, with certain differences, or it may be most casual as to planning, and still be worthy of an invitation, says the Woman's Magazine.

Ours is a luncheon, however, which means that some thought has gone into it, and while we are not to do it so elaborately as to appear ridiculous, we are apt to set forth the best that our ingenuity and our pet glass and china and linen can devise.

Therefore let us polish the table bright, and lay our best centerpiece with a bowl of flowers in the middle. Flowers not growing in everybody's back yard in March, we can substitute a pretty feathery fern or a low blooming houseplant in a pretty bowl.

Dollies for the plates and glasses follow, or if there is a pretty lace or drawn-work lunch-cloth tucked away in the bottom drawer, by all means use it if you prefer.

Luncheon is the "pretty" meal of the day. None of the restrictions that give dinner its severity are present.

Olives, nuts and candies may be placed on the table, but the food proper is to be served from the pantry.

If grapefruit is the first course, this may be on the table when the guests enter the dining-room, thus doing away with the place-plate that does duty at a dinner. A bread-and-butter plate with its accompanying small silver knife and a glass or goblet for water are at each plate besides the necessary silver.

The forks, of course, are on the left, and the knives and spoons on the right, the sharp edge of each knife turned toward the plate.

We are to have a waitress for our luncheon; whether she "belongs" or is imported for the occasion matters not. If we have invited more than six or eight people, we will have two. If we have in-

vised a still larger number of people, we can scatter small tables through the dining-room and living-room and group our guests in fours.

For a winter luncheon, grapefruit usually takes the place of oysters. The soup is served in bouillon cups instead of plates, and it may be any kind, thick or thin. (And, incidentally, if bouillon spoons are not in our equipment, large teaspoons or dessert-spoons will do just as well.)

The courses are of a lighter character than at dinner, and while there may be seven or eight of them, we can give a dainty and much-appreciated luncheon with four or less.

The main course is usually an entree—mushrooms, chicken or sweetbreads. Or it may be French chops with green peas. The salad which follows should be light, with toasted crackers plain or spread with cheese. The dessert is usually some form of ice, and home-made cake may accompany it.

Chocolate is an excellent luncheon drink, and as most women like it with an island of whipped cream on top, it is often provided at the principal course of the luncheon.

Women like to dress for luncheon parties, and so afternoon costumes are usually seen, though a tailor-made suit is perfectly appropriate.

SILK STENCILLED

Stencilling is used on women's clothes this spring. Stencilled silk is used for collars and cuffs on coats and street suits, says the New York Sun. A conventional pattern done in bronze or yellowish green silk for collars and cuffs on a dull yellow brown Bedford cloth street gown is effective. Stencils are applied to net too for jabots and collars and cuffs. Bulgarian coloring can be used in these designs.

WEDDING CAKES WORKS OF ART

New York woman noted as a constructor

FASHIONS in wedding cake change, not as do the fleeting phases of dress but rather as a great art grows and expands. The author of this dictum is Mme. Blanche, maker of the fashionable wedding cakes of America and of many for export into foreign lands. She declares that if the building and the adornment of a gigantic wedding cake are undertaken with as great care, and as scrupulous attention to detail as is bestowed upon the construction of more enduring architecture, the maker of the cake is entitled to be called an artist rather than a mere fashion builder.

A wedding cake is designed with many things in view. Chief of these are the modes of the period to which the bride-to-be desires her cake to belong; the particular sentiment she wishes presented as the special feature of the decorations, and the degree of formality or informality that is to characterize the

wedding feast. If the general proportion and style of the cake and its main decoration belong to the thirteenth century or the fifteenth or the twentieth, even, Mme. Blanche will have it that the tiniest festoon and the most inconspicuous cupid shall conform to the self-same period.

If, on the contrary, a cake is to be representative of smart up-to-dateness, and is to be lighted, as many of them are, by cleverly arranged electric bulbs, the flowers and decorations are done in modern realism, sometimes even to the extent of substituting real flowers for the more formal sugar ones.

In some instances the cakes rise like a tower, tier on tier, with an upstanding decoration at the top; sometimes they are of more generous girth and less attenuated stature. This is at the behest of the bride-to-be. But once the general model is selected, Mme. Blanche prefers that minor problems of decoration be left to her.

The enormity of the task of baking and finishing a wedding cake can be reckoned from the fact that it requires about four weeks from the time the order is put in till the cake is delivered. In weight they range from 30 to as much as 300 pounds, says a New York Times contributor.

To take the processes of making cake, in their due order, the mixing and baking is all done by Mme. Blanche herself after a secret recipe. The lower tier is baked in four oblong pieces, which, when put together, make the four corners of the cake. Each corner is poured into a huge baking pan and is put into a tremendous oven, specially built. There it is allowed to cook for six hours by a slow fire. Only a coal fire is slow enough for this.

The upper layers are then made in their respective molds, each of a lesser size. The baking is first finished from top to bottom, then the pieces are fitted together, and the icing is put on. At this point the services of a deft little Scotchwoman are called into play to do the finer sugar decorations. This woman has made a profession of designing in icing, and she does all the finishing work for Mme. Blanche. Then the more elaborate secondary designs are made—the sugar flowers, the paste cupids, the marble columns—and the ribbons. All these are laid carefully by till the day of the wedding.

Finally, when every necessary part is assembled, Mme. Blanche takes the cake itself in her big boxes to the house where the festivities are to be, and there completes her work. She builds her cake, arranges the decorations, and smilingly departs. Of course, when she constructs a cake for export she is obliged to finish it at home and ship it entire. In this case a special brand of decoration is employed, comparatively indestructible.

A very important feature of every wedding cake is the small boxes containing bits of it, which are given to the wedding guests. It is in these boxes that the greatest play is had for ingenuity and individuality, though they usually follow certain general lines. They can be made of paper, of satin, or of white moire, and can be of whatever shape is agreeable to the bride-to-be. One of the most successful designs is a tiny bandbox, tied with satin ribbons. Others have heavily embossed monograms.

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FURNITURE FOR THE CHAMBER

Well-planned room as an example

LIGHTER and softer tones are better for bedroom furnishings throughout. After the room itself has been decorated the furniture must be chosen, taking into consideration the size of the apartment room. The bed, the dressing table, bureau or chiffonier, or one of each, the bedside table and a chair or two are the important pieces. A desk or writing table, a bookcase, window seat, lounge-chair or couch are other objects which add to the comfort of such a room and should be present when size and purse permit. Many a busy housekeeper uses her bedroom as a sewing room, but whenever possible it is better to have a room for this purpose alone, be it ever so tiny, when there is a great deal of sewing done at home. Bare floors and rugs are easiest to keep clean, so should be used in this room, as in every other when possible, and the rugs often shaken.

The bed is naturally the most important part of the furnishing of this room. The graceful "posted" reproductions from the days of Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Chippendale, as well as our own colonial times are agreeably combined with other furniture of simple outline, modern make and mahogany wood. Inexpensive dressing tables and bureaus of graceful build and good wood show traces of this same period. If mahogany is not cared for or has been used over-much elsewhere, the furniture of Carriacou walnut, with inlaid lines of brasswood emphasizing its lovely grain and color, is beautiful, says a writer in the Modern Priscilla. Graceful triple-mirrored dressing tables and simple beds, in the general style of Louis Seize, are made in this wood, which harmonizes especially well with yellows and blues. Then there is white and the pale gray enamel with or without cane insets, the cottage style which may be had in any color as well as the older golden and quartered oak, bird's-eye, and plain maple. With the white furniture a certain style of white iron bed, which has a very low foot and equally low headpiece, with all-in-one-piece frame, is very clean in appearance and easily taken care of, while its simplicity atones for its lack of beauty in the usual sense of the term. Any bed nowadays may be of the twin variety—two exactly alike of single width—as well as the old double bed. It is queer that a single twin bed costs about as much as the double single, but

the separate pieces possess many obvious advantages even so.

A well planned bedroom of my acquaintance is a rather large apartment of irregular shape with northern and eastern windows. The walls were covered by a dull wash of ivory white paint. The woodwork is stained a deep mahogany color to "bring the room together," and the floor is also dark with several dark blue and white rag rugs. The straight hanging curtains at doors and windows, and the coverings of the couch in one corner are cotton crepe in dark blue with a design of white bamboo. A narrow band of this blue also edges the cover of the chiffonier and dressing-table, and the white linen coverlets on the twin beds. These are of the colonial style in mahogany and match the other pieces. A simple table holds a few books and a lamp, while a comfortable willow chair with cushions of the crepe is beside the standing work-basket at one window. The severe plainness of the walls forms an excellent background for the well-chosen pictures in their dark frames, and the room is altogether charming.

HOME HELPS

Stains on raincoats may often be removed by rubbing them with a piece of raw potato.

It is not difficult to give jewelry a rich luster if the articles are rubbed with a cloth wet with alcohol diluted one-half. Then it should be rubbed dry with a soft cloth.

In preparing sauce of any kind, to serve with a sardine or salmon dish, the oil from the canned fish may be used as a basis quite as well as butter or olive oil.

Washing soda will be found very helpful in removing stains from granite ware.—Albany Journal.

NAIL WILL STAY

When a wall is so soft that it will not hold a picture nail, mix a little plaster of Paris in a teacup; enlarge the hole to a fair size and insert the plaster—and, a minute after, the nail—and let it dry. It is queer that a single twin bed costs about as much as the double single, but

KANSAS DESIRES GOOD ROADS

Some Counties Already Enjoy Fine Highways and People Mean to Have Complete System for State

FARMERS CONSIDERED

TOPEKA, Kan.—The good roads movement is a live issue in Kansas, as in practically all the progressive, prosperous agricultural states of the middle West. Kansas is often said to be a boastful state, but it is not boastful of its roads nor of its system of road building and maintenance. But Kansas is studying the question; and this means that Kansas will, in a com-



ARTHUR CAPPER

Topeka publisher who recently was elected president of the Kansas Good Roads Association.

paratively brief time, have a splendid system of roads, adapted to her conditions.

More than a start has been made. Some counties already have splendid highways. The amount annually expended for good roads in the state has been increased, and it is expended to much better advantage than formerly.

Kansas is fortunate also in two other respects. Her natural or earth roads, especially in the central and western portions of the state, are superior to those of some other central western states like Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. And she is fortunate also, throughout much of the state, in having at hand materials for road building when some material other than earth is required.

Association Active

Kansas has a Good Roads Association which is a live organization. It is co-operating effectively with every other organization and interest that has at heart the building and maintenance of first-class highways. Its last annual meeting was held in Independence. Probably the chief feature of the meeting was an address by Arthur Capper of Topeka, who owns and operates the largest publishing business in the West, having nine publications with an aggregate circulation of 1,750,000. These include the Daily Capital, and five agricultural papers, so that Mr. Capper is vitally interested in all questions affecting the welfare of the state and is in especially close touch with the farmers of Kansas, who constitute the larger part of the population and own an even larger relative proportion of the wealth of the state.

Those who heard the address were so impressed by its practical character that Mr. Capper was elected unanimously to the presidency of the Kansas Good Roads Association. Those who recognize Mr. Capper's ability and aggressiveness as a business man are looking for more progress than in any previous year in road building, or at least in road planning, in Kansas.

It will be remembered that Mr. Capper ran for Governor at the last election as a Progressive Republican. He failed of election by 29 votes in spite of the coalition against him of the opposing party and of the so-called standpat element in his own party. His popularity in his state was shown by the fact that he polled about 50,000 more votes than Roosevelt.

When seen in his office in his splendid building Mr. Capper at once showed his enthusiasm when the good roads question was mentioned.

"There isn't any one thing of greater importance to Kansas right now," said Mr. Capper, "than this matter of good roads. It is as true as when Bacon said it over 300 years ago that easy and economical means of transportation are necessary to the real greatness and prosperity of a state or nation. This in fact would seem to be self-evident. And it is true, of course, that transportation cannot be economical without improved means of transportation of the various kinds."

"This country has been built up so rapidly that we have built it backwards in large measure. Instead of planning our cities and then building them up on the plan formed, we first build the cities, then do the planning afterward."

"This too often means added expense, ugliness, lack of efficiency, unsanitary conditions. It is true now, at least, that the development of our cities should be upon a thoroughly constructive, comprehensive plan. The expense required to form such a plan is comparatively trifling and it will prove in the future to be a

money-saving investment. The social surveys already made, or to be made, in many of our cities, are furnishing the plans. We cannot solve our problems until we have learned what our problems are."

Regarded Investment

"Good roads in Kansas or in any other state will prove to be, as good advertising is often said to be, not an expense really, but an investment."

"The high cost of living, of which we hear so much, and the weight of which we all feel, is correctly accounted for in a great many ways. The tremendously heavy cost of transportation over poor roads is one large element in this high cost of living. It adds largely to the high cost of selling. It prevents the farmer from getting all he should get for his products, and it is likewise a tax upon the consumer, for here, as everywhere, the people pay."

"Railroad transportation costs the people of Kansas over \$150 per family annually."

"Just how much additional they pay for transportation of this same freight over country roads, either in the state or outside of it, I do not know. It would be a problem complex of solution, but certainly every ton of the more than 30,000,000 tons transported by the railroads in Kansas last year was also carried over a country road at least once, and some of it several times."

"The average cost of transporting a ton a distance of one mile over country roads in the United States is about 23 cents. This is also estimated to be the cost 'per ton mile' in Kansas. That this is a tremendously heavy tax upon the people of Kansas, especially upon the farmers, is evident. In some European countries it is as low as 6 to 10 cents per mile."

"That good roads cost, as every good thing does, is true enough, but the cost of building and maintaining good roads is not so serious a matter, after all. We are spending now in Kansas between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 per year on our country roads, and every one knows that most of this is wasted. If \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 were efficiently used upon the highways of the state, I believe it would solve the good roads problem. This is not a heavy tax, if it can be called that, for a state having an actual assessed valuation of over \$2,750,000,000. Is an amount like \$5,000,000 excessive for highway expenditure in a state which pays to the railroads within the state over \$150,000,000 annually? Our present bad roads are costing us many times \$5,000,000."

Important to Farmers

"Of course we are all interested in the question of first-class highways. The farmer is interested most of all, especially in a state like this, where the farming population constitutes nearly 60 per cent of the total population and owns over 70 per cent of the wealth. And this question of good roads must be approached from the point of view of the farmer. A system of highway construction that will best meet the needs of the farmer will best serve the interests of the people of the state as a whole."

"The farmers do not get their share of the money earned in Kansas. The products of the farms are responsible for over two thirds of the wealth and commerce of the state. But no one can say that the farmers are getting this proportion in the improvement of roads and of other country life conditions. Compare country roads, full of mud holes, with improved town streets. Look at the country wooden and 'tin' bridges and at town viaducts and concrete bridges. The cities have gone in debt for streets to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The farmers have not used their share of the money and credit for doing the things that help them. By comparison there is too much money going for the luxuries of the city and for making life easy there, and not enough for the country improvements, such as good roads, modern barns, dairies, poultry houses."

"The consolidated or improved agricultural high schools which all the great educators tell us we must have are impossible without good roads."

"Rural life conferences all agree that little can be done to make farm life more congenial, to make the lives of the farm women more pleasant and to provide the community with recreation, entertainment and social pleasure so necessary to keep the young people content with farm life, without good roads."

"All who give the matter much thought agree that the problem of the country church resolves itself into one of regular attendance and continued interest, a thing impossible at certain times of the year without good roads. I have talked with more than 1000 farmers of Kansas during the past 12 months on this good roads problem and I don't hesitate to say that the farmers of our state are ready to build good roads whenever they are assured that they are not being 'worked.' So long as he regarded the good roads agitation as a scheme of pleasure-seeking automobilists to construct smooth highways upon which reckless drivers may risk their own foolish necks and endanger the safety of other travelers, the farmer manifested small interest in the movement. If more good roads clubs and automobile associations would convince the farmer of their sincerity by fighting for any kind of good roads located where the farmer wants them, instead of the sort they themselves want, the desired end will much sooner be reached."

Two Things Necessary

"There are two things," said Mr. Capper, "that are essential in this good roads movement. There must be competent engineers to plan the road making, especially if it is to be of other materials than the natural earth at hand. Road building must be planned and ex-

actly planned. Most boards of county commissioners are not competent to supervise the road building of a county nor to pass upon it. There is as yet in this county a plentiful lack of knowledge of road construction and maintenance. It was stated recently that there are probably fewer men in the United States who know how to build a good wagon road than railroads. We have a state highway engineer. That is good. I believe every county of a certain population, say 25,000 or more, should employ a competent engineer who shall have charge of road construction and who shall be independent of the county commissioners. I believe good roads should be constructed as paving is done, or as boulevards are established, in our cities, by petition. A 'benefit district' should be formed. When the farmers are convinced that they are getting results there will be no lack of petitions. The difficulty, in my judgment, will be, as in the cities, to build the roads asked for."

"Then in addition to an adequate, comprehensive plan established by statute, for highway construction, there should be wide latitude, for the present at least, in the materials used. For the present in counties purely agricultural, containing no large towns, most of the roads should be natural dirt roads, dragged roads. Of course, I favor a stone or macadam road where the people want it and where conditions warrant it. But I am convinced that continuous and intelligent road dragging is the cheapest and most effective method of improving our highways, and is the best method of arousing public sentiment in the good roads question. 'Marvelous' is the only word that describes the results secured by persistent dragging. The road drag is usually the forerunner of the rock or permanent road. The dragging should be a part of the general road system I have mentioned above. It should not be left to the pleasure of the farmers along the road. But the work may be done by the farmers, and of course they should be paid for the work."

"What do you think, Mr. Capper, of the great national highways planned and under construction?" was asked. "I believe in them," was the reply, "though they are not so important as the improvements of the local highways. But these more ambitious roads stimulate interest in the good roads question, and are of value on their own account. Unfortunately Kansas cannot, as a state participate in this work, for the state constitution forbids the use of state funds for internal improvements. I think an amendment to the constitution should be submitted to the people on this proposition. The present Legislature has refused to take the initiative and as yet the people do not have the initiative."

DENVER PEOPLE GO TO STATE FOR PRESS REFORM

Citizens Protective League Members Appeal to Legislature to Purge Newspapers of That City and All Colorado

SOME JOURNALS JOIN IN

DENVER, Col.—While legislative action is awaited on bills introduced in the General Assembly of Colorado with the purpose in view of combating what one of the bills terms "vicious journalism," the work of the Citizens Protective League for changes in journalistic methods in Denver and elsewhere throughout the state is partly explained by the fact that the league is responsible for the desired press legislation.

The Citizens Protective League sprang into existence as a result of a call for improved newspapers in Colorado. The press is being appealed to and asked to lead in the movement for cleaner news. The league has gone to the advertising columns of newspapers and in large display type has announced that it wanted to purge Colorado journalism of whatever undesirable features existed. What some of these undesirable features are may be gathered from the literature distributed by the league and what is contained in the bills now before the Legislature.

In one of its pamphlets, which asserts that "vicious journalism" prevents the "industrial, moral and social advancement of Denver and Colorado," the Citizens Protective League puts itself on record as vigorously in earnest, and ready to champion the cause for which hundreds of Denver's citizens have now enlisted.

One of the statements of this pamphlet is to the effect that "business conditions in Denver have been seriously injured by vicious journalism," and that the Citizens Protective League in the future will "act as an impregnable breakwater between legitimate industries and unjust newspaper attacks."

"Petty quarrels between newspapers resulting largely from a disagreement in the division of the spoils have disgusted . . . the best citizens of the state. In repeated instances fakes and exaggerations have been published without regard to any normal or industrial responsibility. Newspapers have gone so far as to publish to the world false statements which have caused untold injury to the city of Denver."

In apparent efforts to cooperate with the league some of the Denver newspapers have announced their position in editorials, excerpts from which follow:

The Denver Republican: "There is nothing in this platform which cannot be made part of the plat-

form of any newspaper. Its journalistic should be one of the greatest assets of any city. Journalism that is not clean, and that is not devoted to the upbuilding of the best interests of the people, is the worst sort of a blight that can fall upon any community."

The Denver Times: "From week to week now for a couple of months the Citizens Protective League, by advertisement, has been calling upon the citizens to declare for a clean press. Its campaign has been eminently successful; its moral influence has been of great good. The effect is felt throughout the whole community already. The league's stand has prevented yellow publications from bespattering the whole community in this charter imbroglio. Above all has this organization given courage to those that needed backbone."

The Denver Express: "Laudable in its purpose, the Citizens Protective League has entered the activities of Denver's social life, determined to eradicate certain evils from the press of this city. Its platform is one of peace and decency. The existence of the league is in itself an infernal indictment that there has been lacking those characteristics which make for these desirable ends."

The league seems aware that its methods must not be of a kind to be considered arbitrary. There is no desire to stop honest criticism of municipal carelessness or slack methods otherwise. In some recent literature there was a clause which asked "that all stories which, having some basis of fact, might be hurtful to Colorado or to any city in Colorado be repressed as far as practicable." When

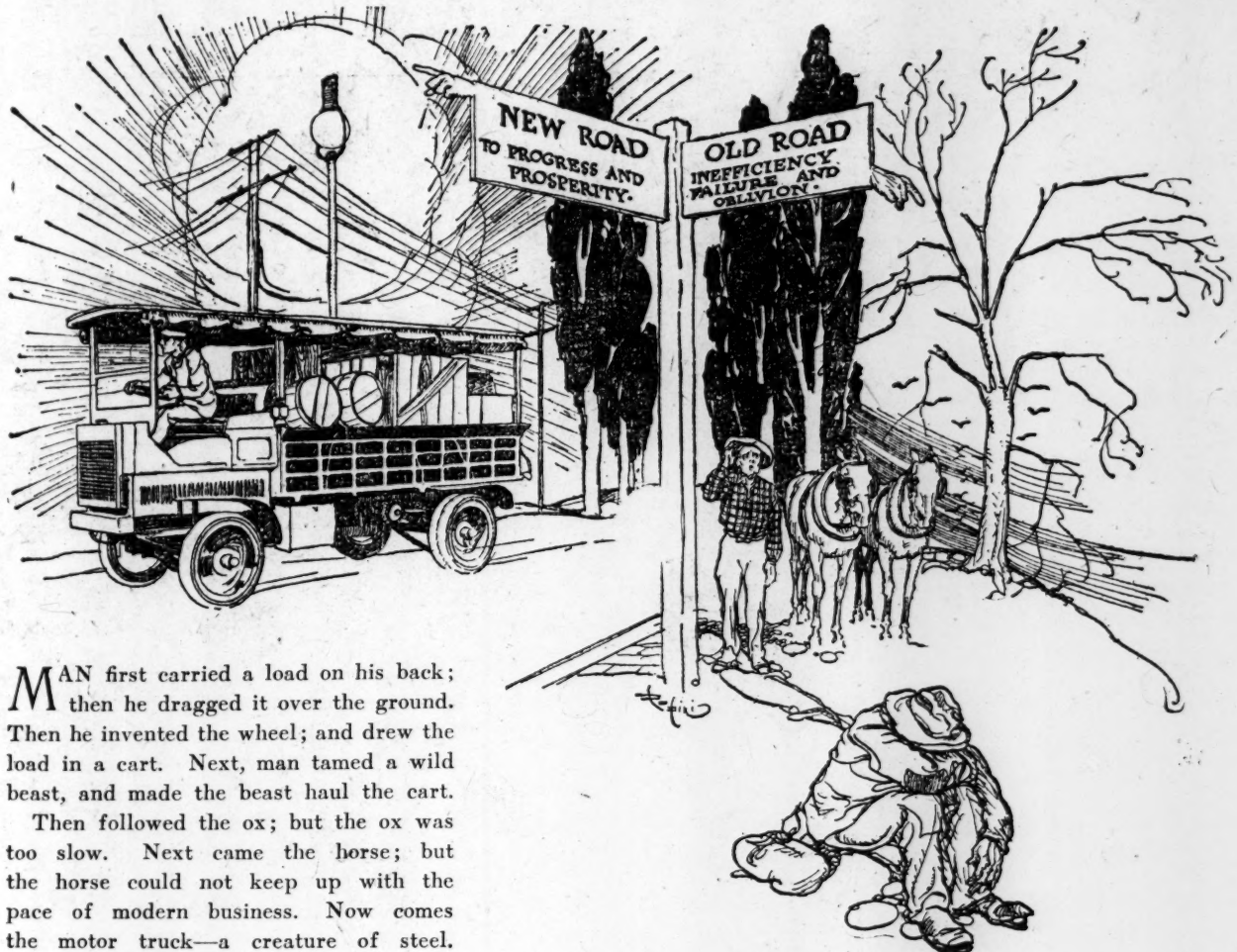
it was pointed out to the officers of the league that this might be interpreted as in favor of covering up misdoings, the matter was at once changed to read: "That stories which, though having some basis of fact, might be hurtful to Colorado or any city in Colorado, should not be exploited in a sensational manner."

For officers the Citizens Protective League has a board of directors consisting of 100 leading citizens. The executive committee follows: Mrs. Dewey C. Bailey, Mrs. Henry F. Brooks, Oscar D. Cass, Frank E. Edbrooke, T. C. Hitchings, Ernest Morris, Otto F. Thum, Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Mrs. William Shaw Ward, Jesse M. Wheelock and James N. Wright. Henry T. Sharp is secretary. Burt Coldren is the treasurer.

The Citizens Protective League issues to all members a button inscribed with "Honor your city." The league wants all good citizens to join. It wants to make friends of the newspapers but only as the newspapers show continued willingness to help by example the propaganda for clean journalism."

MONTANA TOWN GROWS FAST

GILMAN, Mont.—Gilman, the terminus of the Sun river branch of the Great Northern railroad, 60 miles west of Great Falls, while but three months old, boasts a state bank, three lumber yards, a hotel, two general stores, a meat market, three restaurants, an elevator, two coal yards, two livery stables, postoffice, a blacksmith shop and a large warehouse.



MAN first carried a load on his back; then he dragged it over the ground. Then he invented the wheel; and drew the load in a cart. Next, man tamed a wild beast, and made the beast haul the cart. Then followed the ox; but the ox was too slow. Next came the horse; but the horse could not keep up with the pace of modern business. Now comes the motor truck—a creature of steel.

A Creature of Steel

The Alco truck is a mechanical creature that hauls heavy loads faster than the horse. It is the outgrowth of a 250 years' search to find a substitute for the beast of burden.

Ever since man invented the wheel its coming has been expected. It is a device of destiny.

Its only reason for existing today is to save. It saves time, saves labor, saves money—it has been known even to save a man's business. If it did not save, it would not exist long. Modern business would quickly dispense with it.

It has saved because there are close on to 1000 of its kind in use—and the number is constantly increasing.

It is proving its economy in over 103 lines of business. It is meeting this supreme test daily—in almost every state in America.

It is hauling cane in Cuba, fresh fruit in Porto Rico, rice in the Philippines, pineapples in Hawaii, oranges in California, ore in Alaska, produce in

Long Island, textiles in Massachusetts, cotton in Alabama, groceries in Ohio, milk in Boston, meat in Chicago, and trunks in New York City.

It has performed its tasks well, for its sales record in re-orders is 62 per cent.

Sixty-five per cent of its kind are being operated by large concerns listed by Bradstreet's or Dun at \$1,000,000 or over—concerns that rarely purchase "unknowns."

Its early life is spent in large foundries, among huge hammers and extensive heat treating plants, among automatic machines and as it grows up it receives the severest of tests of chemical and physical laboratories. It is well built and strong. It has power. Its "rolling rubber feet" never tire. It is well fitted for the bumps of the world.

It goes out upon its career backed by a company, capitalized at \$50,000,000, which has a transportation experience as movers of the world's goods that dates back to 1835.

ALCO

Motor Trucks

6 1/2 ton 5 ton 3 1/2 ton 2 ton

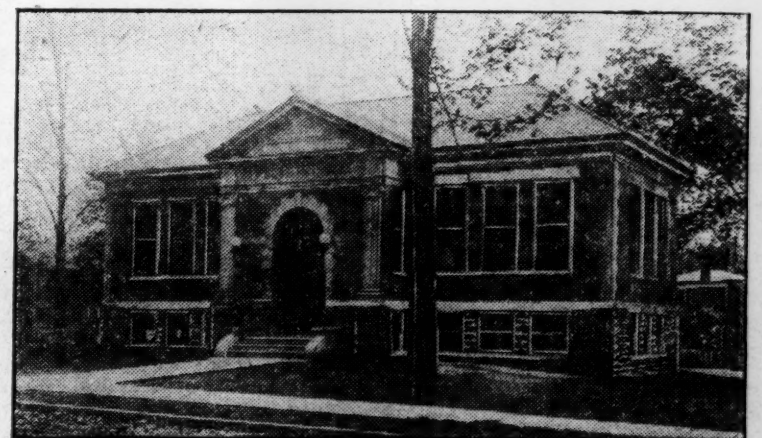


Meet it in the Alco Exhibit at the Motor Truck Show in Mechanics Building, for it is well worth knowing. Forming its acquaintance now may mean a saving to you of thousands of dollars later on.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 567 Boylston St., BOSTON

Builders of Alco Motor Trucks, Alco Motor Cars and Alco Taxicabs

LIBRARY IN ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.



ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.—Located in the historic Mohawk valley, in the heart of a prosperous farming and dairy section, this village is on the main line of the New York Central and West Shore railroads and the barge canal, about midway between New York and Buffalo. Industries include three large knitting mills, piano action and piano player factory, condensed milk factory, foundry, paper box factory, grist mill, planing and saw mills and agricultural works. St. Johnsville has an excellent school system. The Margaret Reaney Memorial Library, shown in the accompanying picture, was given to the village by Joseph H. Reaney, a prominent business man, in memory of his mother.

DOMINION IRON WORKS SOLD

BRISTOL, Va.—The Dominion Iron Works, said to be worth \$50,000, have been sold to the bondholders for \$16,800. The principal holder of the bonds is the Planters National Bank of Richmond. The plant is equipped for stove manufacture.

BANK DEPOSITS DECLINE

COLUMBUS, O.—Deposits in Ohio Ohio banks fell off approximately \$3,000,000, according to the report of the state bank examiner, showing the condition of state banks as of Feb. 4, in comparison with the last previous statement which was issued on Nov. 26, 1912.

ALCO TANK TRUCK MODEL FOR 1913

SATISFACTION
IS EXPRESSED
BY EXHIBITORS

Sales Records at Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Show Expected to Be Far Ahead of Last Season if Average Continues

END TOMORROW NIGHT

With scarcely an exception, deep satisfaction is being expressed by the many exhibitors at the Boston commercial motor vehicle show, which is nearing the end of its successful run in Mechanics building under the direction of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, Inc. When the doors were thrown open this morning, the building filled rapidly. This is purely a business exhibition, and the many concerns having machines on exhibition, have a class of salesmen that are continually on the lookout for sales, who can point out the advantages of their cars without a lot of useless talk, and the prospective buyer has little trouble in making his selections.

The sales records for this season show that the final number of deals will be considerably ahead of those of last year, if the average number of daily sales continues as it did last week. One concern having an exhibit in the entrance hall reported to the management over 50 sales last week, of which 10 trucks went to one company. A large number of the visitors have come from all parts of New England, for the special purpose of visiting the show, and include, besides manufacturers, merchants, contractors, and various tradesmen, a large number of farmers who are working on the larger scale, and have come to realize the value of the motor truck in connection with their work, and the great advantage motorization has over the old methods.

In visiting the show, one is impressed with the fact that in the face of such progress and development, the horse as a means of transportation has had his day. It is also an education, in a way, and is the best method of seeing and keeping up with the rapid advance of the motor driven vehicle, and the many inventions that have been made for the ease and speed of transportation, and the saving of time and labor.

The exhibit of the Knox Automobile Company, placed conveniently near the entrance of the main hall, has been attracting considerable attention since the show opened. Several unique designs and applications are shown, conspicuous among them, the Knox-Martin tractor, which materially reduces expenses, and increases efficiency. By attaching one of these tractors to the horse drawn vehicle, the proven reliability of the vehicle is retained, and all the advantages of the motor added. This tractor is a motor unit that may be attached to any heavy vehicle that is designed to be drawn by horses, the combination making a five wheeled, motor-driven vehicle. The single front wheel of this tractor may be turned at an angle of 80 degrees, and the frame swings right or left, just as the tongue of a wagon swings. It enables the load to be turned completely around in less than its own length, and may be handled with ease in a narrow street.

The two models of Knox machines designed for use by the fire departments, have called forth many comments in their favor. One truck is a triple combination pumper, chemical and hose, the motive power and the pumping energy being generated by the motor, which is the standard engine used by the company, six-cylinder, and of 80 horsepower. The pumping system, will, under service conditions, throw 600 gallons of water per minute, and under pressure, 850 gallons. The wheel base is 151-in. The wheel and tire measuring 40-in. The body will carry from 1000 to 1200 ft. to 2 1/2-in. hose, and a full fire fighting equipment. The machine will make 40 miles an hour. The other model shown is a combination 60 horsepower hose and chemical.

All the trucks in the exhibit of the White Company have been sold and the name of some prominent New England truck user appears on each vehicle. Ten different types are shown in the main exhibit in grand hall and there is an auxiliary exhibit in the basement. This company is showing a greater variety of trucks than any other exhibitor, the line including a power dump truck, a combination chemical and hose truck, a Boston police patrol truck, an oil truck and seven other types for various commercial purposes.

Although showing but few trucks, the exhibit of the Bessemer Motor Truck

FIRST WHITE
MOTOR TRUCK
WAS WELL BUILT

Pioneer Product of This Concern Is Today Considered Good Engineering and Present Models Are Regarded Among Best

FINEST MATERIAL USED

In all the comment on the amazing strides of the motor truck industry little is said of the pioneer work done by the White Company of Cleveland, O., yet this company built and sold the first commercial vehicle that went into legitimate business service and some features of the design of that original White truck are today regarded as good engineering practice for motor trucks.

While the earliest efforts of the White Company were devoted to the building of steam cars and trucks, the designs then adopted included so many features common to the gasoline motor trucks that were later perfected by the White Company that the early evolutions were of great value in determining the life and efficiency of some very important details of design.

Exhaustive experimental work with motor trucks was conducted by the White Company during the long period when public interest was confined almost entirely to passenger cars and it was not until trucks appeared on the streets in impressive numbers that the public realized what this pioneer company had accomplished.

In the meantime, however, the White Company quietly progressed and enlarged this commercial end of the business until today it is the largest producer of motor trucks in the world, building a line of vehicles ranging from 1500 pounds capacity for light delivery work to trucks of five tons capacity, fitted with standard and special bodies, some having power dumping devices, power winches, power derricks, etc.

In the heavy types, the White Company employs steel wheels, which have countless advantages over those made of wood, and it is interesting to note that the present steel equipment is the result of long experience with steel wheels that were used on pioneer White trucks.

There can be no denial of the value of lessons learned from the earliest periods of motor truck development. The best of wheels, bearings, axles, springs, frames and other parts, were dictated by nothing else than the experience gained with the early types of trucks.

Many eastern people recall the New York to Boston endurance run of 1902, in which there were entered two White commercial vehicles of the light delivery type—the first and only power wagons of any kind to be entered in a public test up to that time. Many of these cars had been sold and were giving what was then regarded as efficient service. However, while they were doing their work the company was developing still another type, a heavy duty steam truck, which, as time proved, embodied features that are still regarded with favor and incorporated in many trucks.

COURSE IN AUTOS OFFERED
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan has authorized the establishment of a course in automobile engineering and designing.

Company of Grove City, Pa., is one that has proved interesting to many. These trucks have a capacity of from 1500 to 3000 pounds, and the motors range from 25 to 30 horsepower. The drive is double chain to the rear axle, with the control levers in the center of the car. The Vulcan trucks, also shown at this exhibit, are fine models of the heavy service machine, in models from three quarters to seven tons, and are clean lined, compact, and sturdy in appearance.

The chassis displayed by the Universal Motor Truck Company of Detroit, Mich., is interesting because of its absolute simplicity. The motor is of the four-cylinder type of 30 horsepower, and giving an average speed of 12 miles an hour. The ignition is dual, with storage battery, and the cooling system is by air and water, circulated with a positive gear driven pump, and the whole has a strong, businesslike appearance.

A striking idea of the power of the Exide battery is gained at the Exide exhibit by a novel and elaborate apparatus which illustrates the energy consumed in starting, lighting, or igniting a gasoline pleasure car and truck, an indicator giving the number of hours' capacity of the battery under each phase

Goodyear Truck Tires Lead

At the Mechanics Building more commercial vehicles are equipped with Goodyear tires than with any other make.

So it is at every leading show. At the New York and Chicago Shows, Goodyear led by an overwhelming majority.

It is estimated that over sixty per

cent. of the trucks made during 1913 will go out from truck factories with Goodyear equipment.

All this is the result of making a special tire for every service. Thus have users been enabled to select the tire best adapted to their particular needs.

A Tire for Every Service

Goodyear Solid Demountable
10,000 Mile Tire

A tire that abolishes the need of a tire applying station—a tire that is good enough to deserve a specific guaranty. This is the most serviceable tire for heavy duty trucks and meets the requirements of those who want a tire that can be easily put on and taken off.

Goodyear Demountable Cushion
Truck Tire

Combines resiliency and durability. With its double notched-treads, attains the utmost non-skid properties. This tire is demountable and fits S. A. E. Standard Wheel.

Goodyear Solid Metal-Base
Truck Tire

Designed for heavy service, where truck owners are in close touch with tire applying stations and do not wish the Demountable feature.

Goodyear Solid Side Flange
Truck Tire

This tire was designed as a "fixed on" type whose application is practicable to the S. A. E. wheel, and also for use wherever the "fixed on" type is preferred to demountable.

Goodyear Individual Block
Truck Tire

Specially adapted to heavy duty trucks that require exceptional traction and non-skid feature on rear wheels. The advantage of this tire is that, if a block is damaged, it can readily be replaced.

Goodyear Solid No-Rim-Cut
Truck Tire

Possesses unusual resiliency for a solid tire. Thus it protects the car from violent strains and shocks of rough roads.

Goodyear Clincher
Truck Tire

For light package delivery wagons or high speed trucks equipped with standard pneumatic clincher rims. Guaranty 8,000 miles—9 months.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities.

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Worcester Branch, 571 Main Street—Tel. Park 915—416.

Boston Branch: 669 Boylston Street

Phone Back Bay 3335—3336—3337—3338

TRUCK TIRE SERVICE STATION, 25 IRVINGTON STREET

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire.

PREDICTS GREAT FUTURE
FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER

C. T. Jeffery Prophesies Vast Prosperity to Mercantile Interests and Says Greatest Progress of Century Has Been Made in the Last Forty Years

An extraordinary statement to the automobile trade, full of enthusiasm and of great importance to the manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile people of the country, was made at Kenosha, Wis., yesterday by Pres. C. T. Jeffery of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company. This announcement contains predictions regarding the political future of the country, prophesying great growing wealth to the American farmer and a vast prosperity that is coming to the mercantile interests.

"You can't buy a pig today for less than \$8," said Mr. Jeffery, "and hogs sold in the Chicago market March 18 at the record price of \$9.00. Horses are selling way up in spite of the motor car. You can't get a serviceable sound team for less than \$400 and they are asking \$125 for poor ones."

"Cattle are scarce. This means big money for stock men. The Iowa farmer is beaming because he knows 35 cents in corn is worth a dollar a bushel in hogs."

"The Jeffery Company finds itself on the first day of spring with twice as many unfilled orders to date as it had one year ago. The car sales for the 1912 calendar year increased 80 per cent over the year 1911. For the eight months of the 1913 fiscal year, which closes June 30, there was an increase of 90 per cent over the same period in 1912. These figures cover actual sales of cars delivered and paid for. Three hundred and thirty-six more dealers are selling the Crosa Country today than sold this car one year ago."

"Sales at the New York branch have increased 150 per cent. The Milwaukee branch shows a 120 per cent increase. Thirty-five orders were taken three weeks ago at the Kansas City show; 51 orders at the Omaha show; 21 at the Sioux City show, and 28 at the Boston show."

"The Wisconsin farmer is getting 30 cents for butter and we are paying 41 in the market. The Michigan fruit crop is going to be a dandy after an open winter. A great improvement in mercantile affairs is shown especially through the great central areas of the country. Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota and the

SPECIAL TIRE
FOR ELECTRIC
AUTOMOBILES

Firestone Has New Style Designed for Use on Light Delivery Cars, Increasing Mileage

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has sprung a sensation at the Boston auto show in the form of a tire for electric cars, and light delivery electric wagons, which materially increases the number of miles obtainable from each battery charge.

"In addition to that, as pointed out by F. C. Blanchard, assistant sales manager of the Firestone company, this tire is unusually resilient, and does much to reduce mechanism repairs. Mr. Blanchard added:

"It has been an acknowledged fact, that pneumatic tires were the most economical to use, when it came to battery expense. More than that, the pneumatic because of the buoyancy of the air has always been recognized as the easiest on the delicate parts of the car or light delivery vehicle."

"But pneumatic tires are likely to puncture and blowout, and when a man is in a hurry with a necessarily quick delivery, he cannot afford to delay for tire repairs."

"It was in recognition of this fact that the Firestone engineers began exhaustive experiments, from which they finally evolved the clincher cushion tire for electric cars, which is shown at the Firestone booth."

"It has developed a constantly growing demand among electric car builders and users from the time it was first brought out."

POPULARITY
INCREASED IN
FEW MONTHS

Goodyear Tires Show Remarkable Gain in Last Year—Have Won Nation-Wide Fame

"Just one year ago we issued the following statement," says C. W. Martin, Jr., manager motor truck tire department, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., who is here in charge of the Goodyear activities at the Boston commercial car show: "It seems certain that some of these new types of Good-

LOOKS LIKE A GOOD YEAR
FOR THE AUTO INDUSTRY

Western Section of Country Is Active in Preparation for Big 1915 Exposition and Sales of Motor Cars Are Increasing

DETROIT—With things booming on the coast and especially around San Francisco, where already there is an air of great activity in preparation for the big exposition to be held there in 1915, it looks as if there would be more automobiles sold in that section of the country this year than ever before. Henry Ford who has been spending this winter around Los Angeles so sizes up the selling situation in the far West.

"The great wave of prosperity which swept the country during the summer just past did not overlook the Pacific coast states. In fact, it seems to have left its good things in even greater quantities than in some other places," says Mr. Ford.

"I always enjoy my visits to the coast because of the strenuousness of the life I find here. Perhaps it is only fancy, but it seems to me that Californians epitomize all that is typical of American life and American institutions."

"Perhaps one of the reasons that influences me so to regard people is the fact that here in greater numbers than

anywhere else in the country one finds automobiles. California is the leading state in the column showing the ratio of automobiles to population. There are more cars in this state according to its population than in any other in the Union."

"But despite this, Ford dealers and managers of Ford branches tell me that never before in the history of the automobile business on the coast has the outlook for big business looked so promising."

"To prepare for this heavy demand that is already being encountered, both dealers and branch houses are placing exceptionally heavy orders at the factory, and cars are being rushed from Detroit to various points in trailroads. "Most of the dealers are attempting to ward off the position they found themselves in last year when with thousands of orders on their books they were suddenly notified from the factory that the entire production of Model T's, more than 75,000 cars, had already been sold and that positively no more orders could be accepted. And this was in the middle of June with the close of the manufacturing year months away."

"Some of the dealers have been to the factory. These and others are not likely to forget a lesson once it has been learned. This year most of them have decided to get the cars safely under their own roofs while there are cars to be had. Even with this precaution being taken many dealers are afraid they won't have enough cars on hand when the word comes from the factory, as come it will before many more months have passed, that the order books are closed."

"Wherever I go, I make a study of local conditions," Mr. Ford said to a representative of one of the San Francisco papers. "I have been deeply interested in many of the things I have seen out in California. One thing that has been a source of gratification to me is the interest taken in the building of better roads. True I have found some roads in the state that are in a pretty bad condition, but generally they are pretty good and there is a strong sentiment to make them better."

"Three of our seven motor truck tires have already won nation-wide fame. These are—the Goodyear solid demountable 10,000-mile truck tire; the Goodyear individual block truck tire—the Goodyear demountable cushion truck tire."

"And we believe that, ere another season has passed, the public will have come to know our four other truck tires equally well. Then there will be seven recognized stars in the constellation of Goodyear motor truck tires."

AS KEOKUK, IOWA, SEES ITSELF

Steady Production of Honored Men for More Than 50 Years Is Claim to Distinction Made for City on the Mississippi

MANY NAMES ON LIST

KEOKUK, Ia.—Did the power dam put this city upon the map? Not much! Years before a power site in the Mississippi was dreamed of Keokuk was answering "Present" continuously when it came to producing men of mark. Probably no other town of 15,000 people in America can claim so distinguished a list.

In literature, in art, in music, in law, in politics, in commerce, there have gone out from this center for more than half a century a continuous procession of important people. Achievement has been the key to recognition.

Walter Barr is the only writer named in "Who's Who" now a permanent resident in Keokuk. But a score of writers of note have lived here during 60 years, among the earliest being Mark Twain, and among the youngest Rupert Hughes. In art the name of John O. Anderson is the best known. He and others have left an impress that can be traced even into the public schools, and shown in the selection of the pictures chosen for their walls. Keokuk has also one of the three photographers recognized as best in America.

In music Keokuk claims one of the most promising American composers and one among the grand opera stars favorably received in Europe. School music, a magazine devoted to public school interests, is published here.

In Legal Profession

In law there have gone out from this center W. T. Rankin, general counsel for the Pullman Company; James and Frank Hagerman of the Standard Oil Company; James C. Davis, whose ideas in regard to the "original package" were sustained by the supreme court of the United States; Judge Dillon and Judge McQuillan, distinguished law writers.

In Chicago one day the general counsel of seven great railroad systems met in conference, and it was discovered that five of them had practiced law successfully in Keokuk. Moreover, there is today just as good material in the practice here. The mediocre has been unable to compete.

Justice Samuel R. Miller of the supreme court of the United States was one of Keokuk's most distinguished lawyers. Among cabinet officers, Belknap, Noble, Williams and McFarley were her citizens. From Keokuk came Curtis and



Glance at Mississippi river where it flows past Keokuk — View looking north from Rand park

Belknap among major-generals; Lowe and Irwin among governors; Ed Currier, an authority on birds; Lisbon Cox, the world's authority on crinoids; Carl T. Gramm, the greatest of micro-photographers.

W. C. Maxwell, general traffic manager of the Wabash railroad, and Howard Elliot, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, are among a score of railroad magnates that Keokuk has sent out.

The women of Keokuk have also been distinguished. Among them Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Schofield, wife of General Schofield. Miss Mary Collins, for years a minister among the Sioux Indians, is known the world over in church work, and has been the adviser of Presidents in Indian affairs. Katherine Dickinson Tucker is the best authority on negro music, records of her songs having recently been made for Harvard University, since the melodies cannot be put into musical score.

There is now before Congress a proposition to use this dam as a bridge, thus more than doubling the present bridge facilities for railroad and other traffic at Keokuk. This is one of many projects growing out of the development of this tremendous power.

New conditions have arisen in a dozen cities within the power zone, but especially at Keokuk. New industries are coming in and old ones expanding, as a result of the development of cheap power. Industrial tracts have been bought by the city and are being provided with railroad facilities and the equipment essential for the location of new factories. The streets have already been extended and improved, and roads in the adjacent counties developed. The first boom in real estate since 1856 is on, and every department of trade is astir with new enterprise.

These new forces of commercialism and the old influences of intellectualism must combine, and if they can coalesce, not antagonize, the product should be a Keokuk as beautiful and as high-minded as ever, and far more broad in influence.

And with the assurance that it would not—that the lake spreading for 50 miles above the dam would rather en-

hance the beauty of the scenery—the last objection to the enterprise was removed.

The dam is now nearing completion and the electrical installation in the power house rapidly nearing the point where power distribution can be begun. And the beauty of the dam is quite as often a matter of comment as the fact that this is the biggest power plant in the world. Artists declare that the lines of the rank of 119 arches are in perfect accord with the principles of beauty. The engineers made their estimates, of course, for a maximum of strength with a minimum of material, and the grace and charm of the structure are incidental.

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THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO NEVER SEE THE COUNTRY

PRIMEVAL interests have not so far departed from civilized mankind that there may not be assumed to be some love of nature in all of us, even in those of us who have had the least opportunity to display it. The least opportunity is very nearly none at all, perhaps quite that. Upon the evidence of men and women who have knowledge of the facts, the number of people in the city of Boston, for example, who do not get a glimpse of the country year's end to year's end is very large. By the country they mean, not the distant farm or hills or woods but the green grass and the trees of the park, actually within city limits.

"I can show you any number of people in Boston who never catch sight of green grass and a tree," said a probation officer recently. "Down on the waterfront are young men who have grown up there, gone through required schooling and are at work. The day's work done, they take the usual resort for pleasure, probably in the pool room, where the evening is spent. Then another day like it, and all the days. Sunday does not find them getting away. And five cents would take them to Franklin park—which they have never seen."

The young man in his self-chosen limits is not the only sort of person who has not seen the country, even in the most restricted meaning of that word. City streets that swarm with children in the hot summer day will be presently adding their evidence of the lack of any thought that very near are real breathing places. Then there must be added

the much larger number who have not been blessed with the sight of the country in its stricter sense, the country that is not provided by public spirited people and wise city governments in the form of parks and green play spots and woods that try to be like the real woods.

The potential good in a taste of the actual country needs no argument. The fine enterprise that has supplied it to numbers of city people each year has made familiar the study of how the recollection of it is treasured through the year and through years. The measure of the good it does has not been taken, and cannot be. But it is still denied to so many that there is a pathetic side to the situation in the thought of what is missed. The first coming of spring sets the habitual seekers of the country out on their renewal of acquaintance and of inspiration. But they are not even the majority. The occasional glimpse is the most that the larger number get, and no glimpse at all remains the lot of more than ought to be.

The settlement workers, the supporters and promoters of the country week, the schools that try to lead into the country under the pretext of schooling—and not a pretext either—have not completed their task, nor nearly compassed it, as they would readily admit. The young fellow who has not seen the park needs a missionary of the country to take him by the arm and show him what a dime can do that would put the pool room to shame. The good that all the agencies for getting the city-bound into the country have done needs amplifying and extending.

STORE NEWS

Frank W. Coombs, merchandise manager for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from a vacation of several weeks spent in the South.

Edward Hanley has taken a position with the S. S. Pierce Company. He was formerly located with the William F. Lane's Sons Company in the elevator department.

E. H. Leonard, who was formerly advertising manager for Everybody's store and is now located with L. Diamond & Sons, Inc., of Providence, is receiving congratulations on the new paper, "Diamond Points," which is published by the advertising department of which he is the head. The first issue, which is full of news of the store and its employees, is a credit to the department.

Charles E. Restall, buyer of domestics for the Magrane-Houston Company, who has been in New York for several days, has returned.

LORD & TAYLOR TO BUILD

NEW YORK—Plans for a new department store estimated to cost \$2,000,000 have been filed, the new building to be occupied by Lord & Taylor. It will be located at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street and running "L" shaped to Thirty-ninth street, giving a frontage of 148 feet on Fifth avenue, 260 feet on Thirty-eighth street and 150 feet on Thirty-ninth street. An interesting feature of the building will be an entrance for customers' automobiles on Thirty-eighth street and an automobile driveway around the entire interior of the first floor and basement, permitting the loading of delivery wagons from the inside to avoid the blocking of the streets. Four freight elevators and 20 passenger elevators will be installed; a cold storage plant and four dining rooms will occupy the ninth and tenth floors, and there will be a gymnasium on the roof.

BUYING GOODS TO BE SHOWN

Practical demonstration of business methods will be given this evening to the Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston street, when Jordan Marsh Company will purchase goods of the great manufacturers who supply them. The stage will show a sample room.

CABINET MEMBERS' WIVES SEEK HOMES

WASHINGTON—Cabinet members' wives are finding more or less difficulty in securing quarters. Single Oak, a suburban place adjoining the estate of Senator Newlands of Nevada, has been selected by Mrs. Daniels after a two weeks' search.

Mrs. Bryan has settled upon Cabinet place, the old home of Mrs. Julia A. Logan, for her residence. Wives of the remaining members of the cabinet are undecided.

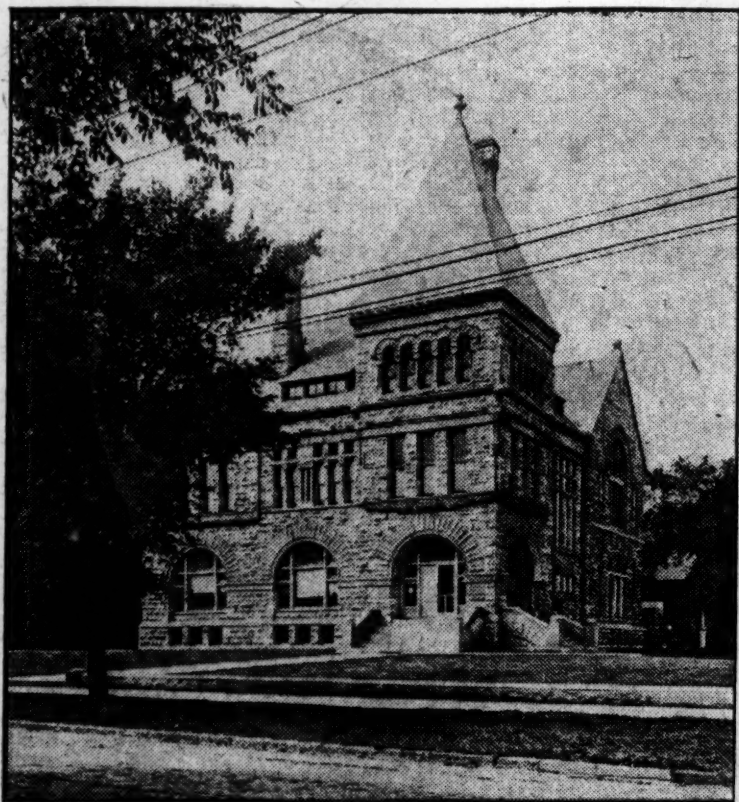
WARD 22 PROGRESSIVES UNITE

Progressives of Ward 22 met at the home of Abraham Richman, Brookside avenue, Jamaica Plain, last evening and the Ward 22 Progressive Club was organized. Abraham Richman was elected president; Le Roy Clark, vice-president; B. L. Thomas, secretary and F. W. Clark, treasurer.

CABINET MEMBERS TO BE GUESTS

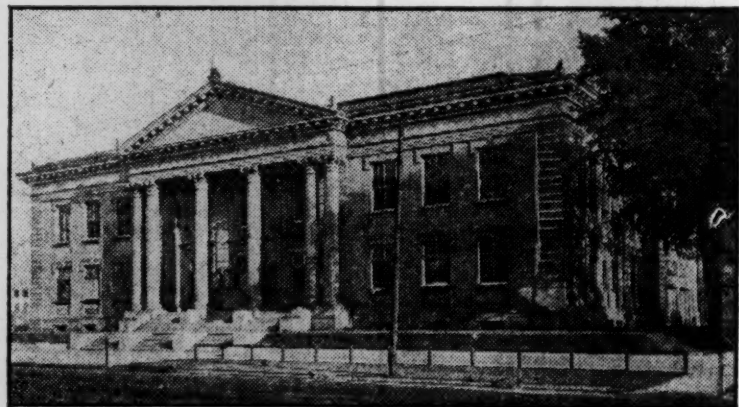
WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Wilson will entertain the members of the cabinet and their wives at a dinner at the White House on April 16. Mrs. Wilson will entertain the newspaper women of Washington on Thursday.

PRACTICAL COMMUNITY CENTER



Scoville Institute, Oak Park, containing library, study and travel club quarters and hall where lectures are given

OAK PARK, ILL., IS ENLARGING SCHOOL OF NOTABLE RECORD



Municipal building in Oak Park, suburb of Chicago, having rare combination of attractions

CHICAGO—Oak Park, often spoken of as one of this city's most beautiful suburbs, and the home of many well-equipped schools, is making an addition to its township high school, of which institution it is especially proud. The building is a fine structure and the school has an enrolment of over 1000, and 46 teachers, besides the principal and his assistant.

The extension will include gymnasiums—one for the boys and one for the girls—and space for a new department of household arts and a manual training department. The manual training building will provide for bench and lathe work, forge, foundry and machinework, work, cabinet making, jewelry making and even a print shop.

Especially strong is the English department, whose associated activities include a magazine, a bi-weekly newspaper, a story club and dramatics. From 55 to 60 per cent of each graduating class goes to some college or higher institution of learning.

Relating school life to the home life of the village is the Parents and Teachers Association. This organization attends not only to the needs of the school but to social features, and just now is planning to purchase and equip a good athletic field.

Oak Park is an independent village of 29,000, with its own president and village board. Whenever the question of annexation to Chicago comes up to be voted on loyal Oak Parkers gather at the polls and, even at the risk of higher taxes, keep their village intact.

In a commercial way the village is almost entirely dependent on the city. Business men have their offices "in town," and go the eight miles to the city by train, elevated railroad or surface car. It is as a community of homes that Oak Park is known.

Public buildings in the village are of a style and character in keeping with the homes. The Y. M. C. A. building, costing \$135,000 and providing a home for 100 young men, has a gymnasium, swimming tank, basketball and handball courts, and is considered one of the finest Y. M. C. A. buildings in the country. The government postoffice, and the municipal building are dignified, modern structures.

A public building with which Oak Park is much pleased is that of Scoville Institute, which contains a fine library, rooms for study and travel clubs, and a hall devoted to lectures for the good of the community. The temper of the community is well typified by this hall, which offers, among other advantages, a yearly course of lectures by University of Chicago lecturers. The library management has the interests of the children at heart and, through its children's room, has established story-telling, bulletin work and school visiting.

For amusement the Oak Parkers need not catch the "theater express" to Chicago, though Chicago's advantages are easily made their own. Two family clubs, the Oak Park Club and the Colonial Club, are hospitable gathering places; in season are open the Westward Ho Golf Club and the River Forest Tennis Club. There is also a theater where an excellent stock company gives plays.

The residences are almost uniformly good, the lawns wide and well kept and the trees lining the streets well grown and arching. A public park is now projected, and this will be an advantage to be considered with the proximity to one of the world's greatest cities; the easy means of transportation, the beauties, natural and cultivated, and the community feeling, eager to adopt the newest and best, which make Oak Park an unusual residential community.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN., PROFITS BY ITS TRANSPORTATION MEANS



Carnegie public library building in Coffeyville, Kan.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—This is the seventh city in size in the state, and Montgomery county, in which Coffeyville is situated, is, in regard to population, the fourth county in Kansas. The city's enumeration for 1912 as given by State Secretary Coburn is 15,675, while Montgomery county's population is in excess of 50,000.

Few cities have better railroad facilities for both freight and passenger traffic than Coffeyville. There are several railroads here, the Missouri Pacific has four lines, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas one, as has also the Santa Fe; these aside from the interurban railway, one of the most modernly equipped systems in the West, reaching Independence, Cherryvale and Parsons, three of the best cities in southeastern Kansas. Hence this is one of the best distributing points in the middle West.

Coffeyville claims the distinction of having more factories than any other city of its size west of the Mississippi river. The Coffeyville brick is known

from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, as are her products of tile roofing. One of the largest flouring mills in the state is located here; three of the greatest oil refineries in the West help to refine and manufacture by-products of petroleum from some of the largest oil and gas fields in the world surrounding.

One of the largest smelting mills is here, and the city manufactures paper, pottery, paint, window sash, building tile and many other commodities.

It has superior schools, with over 4000 children and more than a hundred teachers. Public buildings, miles of paved streets, hundreds of beautiful homes, a belt line encircling the city, substantial banking institutions, commodious and up-to-date stores, a newly completed and excellent water system and many other attractions make Coffeyville an attractive city.

Summers here are long and winters mild. Populated with an intelligent, progressive citizenship, Coffeyville offers to the homeseeker comfort and prosperity.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Two hundred members of Sabbath lodge of Odd Fellows will occupy reserved cars attached to the New Haven road's Newport and Boston express, due South station at 7:30 o'clock this evening, en route from Taunton. The party will return at 11:50 p. m.

John P. Canty, superintendent of buildings Boston & Maine road, has a large force of decorators at work on the main waiting room at North station.

The motive power department of the Union freight road sent two hard-coal-burning engines to the New Haven road's Roxbury shops for general repairs last night.

The passenger department of the New Haven road will provide special service from South station at 7:34 o'clock to-night for the accommodation of Harvard Musical Club, en route to Dedham, Mass.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has assigned the new super-heating Baldwin engines just received to the through service, both freight and passenger, on the Fitchburg division.

Charles F. Brown, signal engineer Boston Terminal Company, is installing time locks on dwarf signals located in South station passenger yard, for the purpose of obtaining 10 seconds' protection on switch points operated from pneumatic tower No. 1.

The Boston & Albany road provided special parlor car service on their New York express via Springfield from South station at 12 o'clock today for a large party of St. Mark's students en route to New York city and beyond for their spring vacation.

Y. W. C. A., ATLANTA, GA., BUSY RAISING FUND FOR NEW HOME

ATLANTA, Ga.—Officers and members of the Young Women's Christian Association of Atlanta are busy raising a fund of \$25,000 to build another home close by the present one.

It is planned then to move the downtown dining room from its present location on Viaduct place to a point near the two homes on Baker street. The proposed site for the dining room, it is said, will be just a desirable walking distance for those concerned.

The girls at the home pay \$3.50 per week for room and board. They have breakfast and evening dinner at the home; the noon meal is furnished the home girls at a downtown dining room, which is open to the public, where meals can be obtained for 10 or 15 cents. A resting room is there, where women may rest, receive calls, or use the piano or easy chairs in the waiting room.

The dining room is in charge of Mrs. Fitten, who is often assisted by one of the women interested in the work. The order selected by each is placed on a tray and carried by her to the table of her choice. The cashier is Miss Alice Dunwoody. The general secretary, Miss Eckert, is the teacher of the Bible classes and of noon classes at six of the factories in Atlanta, one held each day. The work for the time expended, is pronounced thorough and extensive. The Bible class is very highly regarded.

The Young Women's Christian Association's schedule of free classes for women includes: Choral class, Bible classes, two clubs, expression class, millinery class, dressmaking class, piano class, embroidery class, children's classes: Embroidery class, dressmaking class, expression

class, piano class. There is a gymnasium open to the members, and there are winter entertainments, lectures; extension clubs that meet weekly, at manufacturing plants; noonday services under the direction of the devotional committee every Thursday, and a walking club.

In the new home which it is hoped to build for the girls, the president wants a separate room for each girl, each room to have a rug, dresser, secretary, rocking chair, and a comfortable single bed, and plenty of bathrooms, also a guest-room for traveling women, and a general parlor.

The girls of the present home have a literature and social club. The president wishes to have two such clubs, one for each home, affording an opportunity of friendly rivalry and of interchange of interest and social entertainment.

The Y. W. C. A. offers protection to the stranger, finds employment for women, offers them a home and is doing a vital work for women and girls said to be far beyond what is generally known.

Mrs. James Jackson, whose husband was chief justice of Georgia, is the president of the Y. W. C. A. She was formerly president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Among those associated with her in the work are Mrs. Hugh Willett, Mrs. Woods White, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. William Hillyer, Mrs. Alfred Newell and Mrs. Averitt.

Atlanta women, it is commonly agreed, are doing a great work which is entering the avenues of municipal life. They intend soon, it is said, to make a public appeal for cleaner journalism in Atlanta.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR NAVY CRUISE OF COLLEGE MEN

Orders regarding the summer cruise of Harvard University and other college students on board vessels of the United States navy have been sent out by Philip Andrews, chief of the bureau of navigation, navy department. The nature of the work and experiences of the students on this cruise are set forth in the orders.

Naval officers are to confer with the college presidents regarding the instruction. Only those students who have had two or three years of college training will be accepted that they may be on about the same standing with the midshipmen who make the cruise.

The rendezvous will be at Narragansett bay and the fleet will have a week in port and a week at sea in maneuvers. In port there will be mine laying, overhauling machinery, boat and torpedo work and other experiences for the students.

At sea the fleet divides into two squadrons and engage in practice, both day and night attacks, with submarines and other vessels. Late in August the fleet moves to the southern drill grounds off the Chesapeake capes. The men will return in September.

MAINE SEMINARY ALUMNI DINE

About 50 former students of the school and guests, including many women, attended the second annual banquet of the alumni of the East Maine Conference Seminary of Bucksport, Me., at the Hotel Bellevue last night.

MR. CRANE CALLS ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—One of President Wilson's callers on Monday was former Senator W. Murray Crane. The senator plans to divide his time during the spring between New York and Washington.

AMUSEMENTS

DON'T MISS THE MOTOR TRUCK SHOW MECHANICS BUILDING LAST 2 DAYS

Open 10 A. M.—10.30 P. M. DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

LAST FOUR TIMES OF GRAND OPERA TOMORROW, 7:30 to 11:15. ONLY APPEARANCE OF NINE. NORDICA, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Gay, Urie, Buers (debut), Lankow. Concl. Andre-Caplet. FRI. 8 to 10:45. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Hempel, Bock, Amaden, Sharlow, Leveroni, De Courcy, Clement, Riddle, Cilla. Concl. Andre-Caplet. SAT., 7 to 4:45. MARTHA. Nielsen, Gay, Lipmann, Lankow, Fornari, Concl. Moranoni. SAT. 8 to 11. THE JEWELS OF THE MA. DONNA. Neils, Gay, Zenatello, Blanchard. Concl. Andre-Caplet. SUNDAY, 2:15 to 5. SONG RECITAL BY ALICE NIELSEN, assisted by MICHAEL J. DWYER, tenor. 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 182 Boylston. Music and Hamilton Place Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30, AT 3:30 LAST RECITAL

MISCHA ELMAN

The Russian Violinist Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c

House Leaders Debate in Final Contest Over Woman Suffrage

FINAL CONTEST OVER SUFFRAGE BEGINS IN HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

Some pressure is being brought to bear on the Democratic members who voted against substitution of the resolve by their party leaders on the ground that the Democratic party platform bound them to favor woman suffrage. There is much speculation at the State House as to how far this influence has had effect.

Among the Republicans who oppose the resolve are many who say that the suffrage plank in the Republican platform did not concern a constitutional amendment but merely stated that the question of granting woman suffrage would again be submitted to the voters.

It is claimed by these Republicans that the Drury bill, recently rejected in the Legislature after it had been opposed in committee by the suffrage leaders, fulfilled the requirements of the Republican plank. This measure having been defeated, they say that they believe the Republicans have fulfilled their party pledge in this respect.

Special arrangements were made to accommodate the crowds to witness the debate. Priority was the rule in the regular women's and men's galleries but special tickets were required for admission to the speaker's gallery on the right side of the chamber.

Speaker Cushing sent many of these tickets to suffrage and anti-suffrage leaders alike.

WHERE OTHER STATES STAND ON SUFFRAGE

The legislators have had presented to them the following material relative to action taken on the suffrage proposition by states in which the question is being actively considered.

States in which the Legislature has acted favorably, but the question has yet to be submitted to the voters for approval, are as follows:

Michigan—Passed House 74-21. Senate 26-5. Election April 7, 1913.

Montana—Passed 2 dissenting votes each house. Election November 1914.

Nevada—Passed two legislatures in 1913, passed Senate 19-3. House 49-3. Election November 1914.

North Dakota—Passed Senate 77-28. House passed. Figures not received but stated as "overwhelming majority." Election November 1914.

South Dakota—Passed Senate 41-2. House 70-30. Election November, 1914. In these states the question must pass a second Legislature before going to the voters.

Iowa—Passed House 81-26. Senate 31-15.

New Jersey—Passed House 46-5. Senate 14-5.

New York—Passed Senate 40-2. House 125-5.

In these states the measure has been acted on as follows:

Arkansas—Passed Senate 19-9. Pending in House.

Maine—Passed Senate 26-6. Defeated in House 71-15.

Missouri—Bill defeated in Senate 16-9. Pending in Senate.

Pennsylvania—Passed House 130-70. Pending in Senate.

West Virginia—Passed Senate 16-13. House 58-26. Two-third vote required not received.

Minnesota—Passed House 80-37. Defeated Senate 33-30. Another bill is to be reported out and chances of its successful passage are good.

In these states the measure has been defeated:

Nebraska—Defeated in House 50-45.

Delaware—Defeated in Senate, 11-6.

New Hampshire—Defeated in House, 230-98.

Three of the political parties of Massachusetts considered equal suffrage in their state platforms in 1912 as follows:

Republican—"As 17 years have passed since the question of woman's suffrage was submitted to the voters of the Commonwealth, we recommend that the Legislature consider the advisability of securing another expression of opinion on the question."—State platform.

Progressive—"We believe in equal suffrage, because not only is it the right of women, but now, through the development of a modern civilization, which has made the protection of the home, the maintenance of moral standards and the cost of living something more than domestic questions, it has become woman's duty to share in the solution of our problems."—From Charles S. Bird's speech of acceptance.

Democratic—"We believe that the question of equal suffrage should be submitted to the vote of the people in the manner provided by the constitution."—State platform.

MR. WILSON PLANS CRUSADE
WASHINGTON—President Wilson planned today to receive ideas from John Purroy Mitchell, president of the board of aldermen of New York, and Henry Bruere of the municipal research bureau of that city on the best methods of improving the social conditions of Washington.

NAVAL AVIATORS RETURN
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Under command of Lieutenant Towers, the navy aviation corps returned to the naval academy on Monday from its winter camp at Guantanamo, Cuba, where during the winter and early spring it has been engaging in fleet maneuvers with the battleships of the Atlantic fleet.

SUFFRAGE HELD FASHIONABLE

Workers at State House Hearing Find Encouragement in Number of Women Present

"SUFFRAGE is fashionable." This is the keynote of the situation: at this hour, according to suffragists and those opposed as well. The women who have stood by the movement from the days when a suffragist was marked by her insurgent costume—partly in protest against womanish vanities, partly because she did not have time to bother with dress—today assure one triumphantly that suffrage is the fashion, and in the crowded gallery at the State House hearing you can by no means pick an anti by her good clothes.

The anti's indeed are more likely than not to tell one that the rapid growth of suffrage is only the mushroom growth of any other fad or fashion. They say this in the face of history—of the hundreds of devoted women who have submitted to ridicule and insult for the cause of emancipation.

Not only fashion, the up-to-date trappings of the women, but an animus of friendliness rarely found in assemblies of women, the conservatives, marks the packed gallery in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today. One drops beside any woman, a butterfly of fashion or a soberer matron and chats freely.

Exultation is in every face and voice—or nearly every one. Here and there a less assured look prefaces the lady's statement that she has come to be informed, and there are a few who affirm themselves against the bill. But the feeling of the whole assembly is joyful anticipation of victory not far away.

Miss Eva Channing, rejoicing that never before has equal suffrage come so near to success, whatever the present outcome may be, says that one of the amazing features of the propaganda just now is the numbers of young people who are enthusiastic, both boys and girls. At the colleges for men even more markedly perhaps than at the women's colleges there are strong bodies of suffrage equality men.

The hearing at the State House illustrates these facts. Here are girls of not more than 18 in their dainty spring costumes, bright in their spring freshness of dainty wardrobes, with faces flushed and eager, joyfully affirming themselves suffragists.

Here is a mother of sober men who admits that not until her daughters grew up and had to go out into the world did she understand what this question was all about. Then they converted her. She wanted her girls to have every possible help, and protection, so long as they had to face the world for themselves.

One of the leaders says that when people tell her they do not believe in militancy she says neither does she believe in illegal action. On the whole the contrast between the quiet methods of the American women and the extremes into which conditions have driven the English workers makes for the advantage of the American cause. Or so say the

women who would not admit that the earnest work of their sisters in London, even if mistaken, has harmed the cause.

This expression of sisterhood, of sympathy with the work of women afar, is one of the salient marks of the work in suffrage which shows how suffrage is broadening the interests of women, formerly circumscribed within the immediate round of their own daily life.

One of the triumphs of the day is the crowd that fills the gallery. At the last hearing the men's gallery was very gallantly thrown open to women for the hearing, but it was nevertheless mostly filled with men. Today it is nearly full of women, and the men crowd the back aisle or overflow into the corridors.

Speaker Cushing's invited guests were women from both camps, pro and con. One prominent figure is Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan, a well known labor leader, who has been working for the minimum wage for women. Mrs. Maud Wood Park is there, of course, one of the leading Boston workers for suffrage and Mrs. Henry P. White, the leader of anti-suffrage movement in Boston.

One woman said that she had always believed that the mother of five boys ought to have something to say about the government of the country. The government is for the homes, said this simple woman, very quietly, evidently a woman of small worldly experience, essentially a hombody. She told of her young girl cousin, an enthusiast of the most courageous type. This girl had carried a banner at Washington, and was for a time almost afraid to go on when the crowds became so excited.

Then she rose to the point of high resolve and pushed ahead. The disgraceful affair there, so this woman affirmed, was far worse than the papers have admitted. The women were subjected to personal indignities in a way that roused the indignation of the soldiers sent to their protection; but they neither answered the wordy insults and ribaldry of the crowd nor faltered for any form the attack took. They simply marched straight on.

At Columbus avenue and West Canton street in Boston this week a series of meetings on afternoons at 3 and evenings at 8 o'clock is free to the public. There will be music and informal opportunity to learn more of what the suffrage women are working for. The splendid pageant, "Everywoman's Road," at Jordan hall tonight and tomorrow night is further testimony to the energies of the women at this stage of their triumph. It is said to be one of the most gorgeous and beautiful of all stage pageants.

One of the works of Mrs. Park is the Civic Club in the South End. The talk about the ignorant women's vote is controverted, the suffragists think, because these women from the poorest homes show their intelligent interest and their plain determination to stand for morality and temperance.

HOUSE BEGINS SITTING IN MORNINGS AT STATE HOUSE

The House of Representatives today began its morning sessions which will continue through the balance of the session except on Monday.

Governor Ross' veto of the bill making appropriations for the purchase of uniforms by the officers of the East Boston district court was read and placed in the regular order of business.

These committee reports were read: Fisheries and game, a bill to prohibit herring torching in Boston harbor; leave to withdraw on bill to prohibit torching for herring in all the waters of the Commonwealth; a bill to provide for the protection of deer from dogs.

Municipal finance, a bill authorizing the city of Everett to borrow \$50,000 for surface drainage purposes.

Judiciary, a bill to authorize employers to establish their own systems for compensating employees injured in the course of their employment subject to approval of the industrial accident board; a bill to allow peaceful persuasion.

The Persuasion bill provides that "No person shall be punished criminally, or held liable in any civil action for persuading or attempting to persuade any other person to do anything, or pursue any line of conduct not unlawful or actionable or in violation of any marital or other legal duty, unless such persuasion or attempt to persuade is accompanied by disorder, threat of injury to the person, property, business or occupation of the person persuaded or attempted to be persuaded, or by other unlawful conduct, or is a part of an unlawful or actionable conspiracy, or other unlawful or actionable undertaking."

"No person shall be restrained by injunction or other order of court from the persuasion or attempt to persuade permitted by the preceding section."

urgedy that the Norfolk yard be made ready for shipbuilding, and William Jacobus, expert on scrap metal, told of the great saving to the government by selling scrap metal, asserting that the annual saving can be made enough in the various yards to build a battleship each year.

NORFOLK WANTS NEW DRYDOCK FOR BATTLESHIPS
Master Mechanics of Navy Yard Tell Advantages of Location in Speeches at Dinner

NORFOLK, Va.—The obtaining for the navy of the new Atlantic coast drydock for super-dreadnoughts was made the keynote of the dinner of the master mechanics of the yard held here recently.

Rear-Admiral R. E. Doyle, commanding this station, took the view that this was the only point at which the new dock could be properly located and how impracticable, for best results, would be the placing of the new dock at Philadelphia.

Admiral Doyle referred to the Hampton Roads harbor as the greatest in America, and predicted great things for the Norfolk navy yard, where, he said, workmanship could not be excelled.

Congressman E. E. Holland expressed the belief that the new drydock will be obtained for the Norfolk yard, but he said he needed from other Virginia congressmen support in behalf of this naval station that he has never yet had.

Naval Constructor H. T. Wright, who

WOMEN EARLY AT STATE HOUSE TO HEAR SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Primed with the sense that this was the most intense moment ever known to the women of Massachusetts, both the suffragists and anti-suffragists began to gather in the corridor leading to the House of Representatives at the State Capitol about 9:30 o'clock this morning.

As soon as the doors were opened at 10:30 they swarmed into the gallery of the House, half filling both of those for women and those for men.

An occasional banana eaten as soon as a seat was obtained told of the early hour those who partook of them had left home.

There was a surprisingly large gathering of business and professional men, and a few boys who had been brought down by their mothers to witness this great struggle for women.

In the speaker's gallery were gathered the leading workers both among the suffragists and the anti-suffragists.

Among the former were: Mrs. Mary Hutchison Page, Mrs. John Leonard, Mrs. Teresa E. Crowley, Mrs. Henry Saxton, Mrs. Fuller of Dover, Mrs. Mary Day, Mrs. Francis Williams, Mrs. Louis J. Johnson, Mrs. Mary A. Mahan, Mrs. Robert Gorham Fuller, Mrs. George H. Stearns, Mrs. H. S. Luscomb.

The anti's were headed by Mrs. Herbert Lyman, Mrs. H. P. White, Miss Evelyn

Sears, Miss Katherine Ames. Other prominent members of both parties were prevented from being present by absence from the city.

Both sides were confident of victory, claiming it in advance, whichever way the vote might go. "We have won a real victory, no matter what they do today," said Mrs. Mary H. Page. "Suffrage has been shown to be a real political issue by the vote of 127 in favor to 70 against."

"The moment is intense," said Miss Gay, "but these men ought to know that if we fail today we will begin all over again, so the national government might give the ballot to us first. Is Massachusetts willing to stand that disgrace—to have suffrage forced upon them?"

"If our side loses," said Mrs. H. White, an ardent anti-suffragist, "we shall put up a bigger fight than ever. We are roused over the situation. Women who object to publicity are now coming forward to take their stand. We don't want suffrage forced upon us."

Mrs. S. E. Stevens of the Massachusetts Woman's Progressive Party Club was hopeful. The outlook was good, she said. She had talked with a number of the legislators and thought things would go the way of the suffragists if the men lived up to their word.

S. P. C. A. ELECTS ITS OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR

Dr. Francis H. Rowley and All Other Officials Renamed—American Humane Society Selects Same List of Leaders

FINANCES ARE GOOD

Dr. Francis H. Rowley was reelected president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society at their annual meetings today at 45 Milk street. There was no change of the officers including the boards of directors. Guy Richardson has been reelected secretary, Henry B. Hill treasurer, Eben Shute assistant treasurer and Albert E. Pillsbury counselor; all of whom serve for both organizations.

For the American Humane Education Society the other officers besides the

many honorary vice-presidents are: First vice-president, Ainsley R. Hooper; second vice-president, William Dana Orcutt; directors, Dr. Francis H. Rowley (president), Mrs. George T. Angell, Henry B. Hill, Laban Pratt, A. A. H. Meredith, Edward H. Clement, Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Miss Veronica M. Jones, William Dana Orcutt, Hon. Henry W. Briggs, Hon. Charles A. Barnard, Ralph Waldo Kiddle, A. E. Pillsbury, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Ainsley R. Hooper, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Mrs. Huntington Smith, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Sydney Richmond, Taber and Mrs. Lillian M. Jones; auditor, Laban Pratt; Board of Mercy organizer, A. Judson Leach; trustees of the permanent fund, Alfred Bowditch, Laurence Minot, Thomas Nelson Perkins; finance committee, Charles S. Rackemann (chairman), Nathaniel T. Kidder, Ainsley R. Hooper.

Officers of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. for 1913-14 include first vice-president, Nathaniel T. Kidder; second vice-president, A. E. Pillsbury. Directors of the M. S. P. C. A.: Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president; Mrs. George T. Angell, Henry B. Hill, Laban Pratt, Albert A. H. Meredith, Edward H. Clement, William Dana Orcutt, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Mrs. David Nevins, Miss Judith Sampson, G. Arthur Hilton, Mrs. A. L. Tallman, A. E. Pillsbury, Josiah H. Quincy, Elbridge Torrey, Ainsley R. Hooper, Samuel J. Elder, Joseph A. Sheehan, C. Minor Weld, Charles S. Rackemann, Henry O. Underwood, William M. Butler, William A. Gaston, Henry C. Merwin, Wallace L. Pierce, Mrs. John H. Storer, Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot and Miss Harriet G. Bird; auditors, Laban Pratt and Joseph A. Sheehan; trustees of the permanent fund, Alfred Bowditch, Laurence Minot, Thomas Nelson Perkins; finance committee, Charles S. Rackemann, chairman; Nathaniel T. Kidder, Ainsley R. Hooper; executive committee, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Charles S. Rackemann, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Wallace L. Pierce, Henry C. Merwin.

A report on the finances showed that in addition to the cost of administrations more than \$26,000 has been spent the past year for the salaries and expenses of agents and humane education workers. The cost of humane literature distributed gratuitously, including Our Dumb Animals, the report said, amounted to some \$20,000 more. The amount expended for the relief of horses at the summer watering stations was \$740.30.

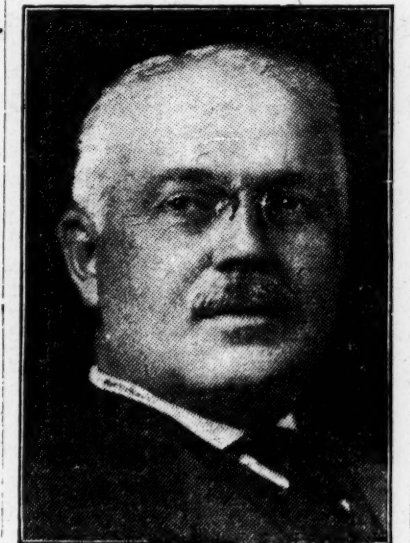
In part the report states: "We are steadily making progress with the great undertaking of the Angell Animals' hospital."

The expenses of the two societies for the year were \$118,787.24.

CLERGY FOR "POSTER CAMPAIGN"

Congregational ministers of Boston have endorsed the "poster campaign" of education concerning temperance which is to be begun April 1 by the Boston Associated Churches.

Reelected to Conduct Affairs of Important Agencies for Good



DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY
Who is chosen chief of Humane Societies

PATRONAGE TO BE TOPIC AT MEETING WITH PRESIDENT

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo and Mr. Tumulty to Confer With Mr. Wilson

WASHINGTON—The first definite move to apportion the patronage of President Wilson's administration will be made tonight. It is likely that a tentative list then will be made up for appointments to be made to the various foreign capitals and of the majority of the real big offices in the gift of the administration. There are now on file 131,530 applications for the 10,384 jobs in the gift of the President and his cabinet.

The President will have as dinner guests Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who as vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee, was in charge of the campaign which resulted in Mr. Wilson's election, and his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty. Mr. McAdoo knows most of the promises made during the campaign. He, more than any one else, has been obliged to withstand the importunities of the disappointed office-seekers and the President wants to know just what promises were made, to whom and why.

But the matter that is most pressing just now is the appointments in the diplomatic services. It is expected that selections for many of these positions will be tentatively made tonight.

STEAMER LOVAT SIGHS NOTHING

The British steamer Lovat, Captain Robert Glegg, reached port this noon from Yokohama and Chinese and Japanese ports. From the time the Lovat passed St. Vincent, Western islands, until she reached the Grand banks, not a craft or even a bird was sighted. Captain Glegg states that usually at least a gull is sighted. The Lovat is on her second trip to Boston, having been completed only two years ago.

Joseph Mansfield, a Maltese stowaway, will be deported. On board the Lovat were stowed 10,500 tons of general cargo, 1500 of which is for Boston and the rest for New York. Lashed to the upper deck was a cage containing four rare Japanese monkeys.

BOX NOT GOING TO WASHINGTON

Because of the great value placed upon the ballot receptacle made from historic woods and recently used for receiving the vote at the Worcester conference, the Massachusetts D. A. R. chapters have decided that the box shall not be taken to Washington for the final election of officers.

COUNCIL WOULD GIVE VOTE ON SUFFRAGE TO PEOPLE

Boston's city council unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the passage of House bill 19, which provides for the submission to the voters of the state of a constitutional amendment for women's suffrage at its meeting yesterday afternoon. About 200 high school girls attended the session.

Councilman Earnest E. Smith introduced an order calling on Mayor Fitzgerald to appear before the council and explain the increase in salaries in the several city departments during the past three years. The order was referred to the executive committee and tabled until the next meeting.

No action was taken on Mayor Fitzgerald's loan order for \$34,000 additional for real limestone instead of artificial stone for the cornices of the new city hall annex, although the executive committee of the council gave a hearing upon the matter.

Councilman Smith secured the adoption of an order calling upon the street commissioners to designate squares in the city which may be used for public market purposes.

Councilman Smith's plan for a municipal newspaper, similar to that conducted by the city of Los Angeles, Cal., was rejected by a vote of 5 to 2, the council even refusing to investigate the subject.

It was voted to authorize the department heads to give employees of the city Saturday half-holidays without loss of pay. Matrons of the Dorchester and Jamaica Plain police station were voted salary increases from \$200 to \$300 a year.

Councilman Smith's opposition to the present assessing system resulted in the council voting to invite representatives

of the Somers system of assessing to come to Boston and explain that method.

In spite of the answer submitted to the city council by Principal Assessor Charles E. Folsom, replying to Councilman Smith's charges of variation between assessed value and selling prices of real estate in Boston, the councilman still asserts the assessors have not proved their point. He gave summaries of the investigation so far into the Boston system of assessment. Councilman Smith said:

"No explanation has been made to the city council why 17 properties lying directly on the line of taking for the proposed widening of Pleasant street have been raised in value, while no other properties on the entire street have had their assessments increased."

It was voted to ask the gas and electric commission to investigate what price residents of Hyde Park should pay for gas.

Boston will not have a piece of horse-drawn fire apparatus, except that held in reserve, six years from now, according to Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole in a statement to the council yesterday.

The fire commissioner said that most of the steam fire engines now in use could be equipped with the necessary machinery, to make them travel under their own power. This, he said, is also true with the larger ladder trucks. The commissioner appeared before the council to support an order providing for the transfer of an appropriation of \$15,000 for a fire station on Parker hill to an appropriation for fire auto apparatus. The commissioner said that with the auto apparatus which is to serve the Parker hill section a fire station will not be needed on top of Parker hill. The transfer was voted by the council.

DORMITORY WORK IS NOW UNDER WAY

Ground was broken yesterday for three new dormitories for future Harvard freshmen classes, near Boylston street and the Charles River parkway and north and east of the power plant, Cambridge.

Smith hall, one of the new buildings, will front on Boylston street, opposite the new stadium subway station. Gore hall will be east of Smith hall, and still farther east will be Standish hall, the name selected by Mrs. Russell Sage, who contributed.

About \$2,000,000 will be required for completing the three buildings and maintaining them. All the buildings to be of dark Harvard brick, with limestone trimmings, and of colonial architecture.

MR. TAFT TO SPEAK AT D. A. R. MEETING

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Former President Taft is to deliver an address here Wednesday before the convention of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Taft and party plan to leave Augusta for New Haven, Conn., next Sunday.

MR. BIRD TO GO ON STUMP

Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor last fall, who has just returned from Florida will go on the stump immediately, and is already booked by the Progressive state headquarters for a series of meetings which will last until well into April. Mr. Bird will speak at his first meeting tomorrow night, when he addresses the Progressives of Fitchburg.

PRESS CLUB HOUSE FOR FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Press Club has determined arrangements to have a building on the world's fair grounds. It has been decided to have a structure striking in design and one that will have ample accommodations not only for local members of the club, but for visiting newspaper men and press representatives from all over the world.

LECTURE TO BE REPEATED

The illustrated lecture on "A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera," given by Henry Warren Poor in the lecture hall of the Boston public library March 13, will be repeated on the afternoon of April 13, at 3:30. On April 14, at 8 p. m., Lionel H. Lehmeyer will give an illustrated lecture on "Australia and its People."

CHAPTER TO MEET IN MEDFORD

Abigail Phillips Quincy chapter of the Massachusetts Society of D. A. R., will hold its next meeting at the old Royall house in Medford, April 14. The hostesses will be Mrs. George B. Damon, Mrs. Charles Pinkham, Mrs. William Sayward, and Mrs. Ida Waterhouse.

PRINCE OBER NOT CONFIRMED

BEVERLY, Mass.—The aldermen here Monday night refused to confirm the appointment of Prince Ober to succeed Robert H. Grapt as chief of the fire department.

MR. WILLIAMS SWORN IN

WASHINGTON—John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va., was sworn in Monday as assistant secretary of the treasury, succeeding Robert O. Bailey in charge of the fiscal bureau.

PROGRESSIVES DEBATE WAGES

Members of the Progressive party of Brookline held an open debate on "The Minimum Wage for Women" in the headquarters at Coolidge corner Monday night.

HELP FOR EQUAL FRANCHISE ASKED

Miss Louise Hall, secretary of the School Voters League, Miss Matilda Fraser, organizer of the Political Equality League and the Rev. A. R. Williams, pastor of the Maverick Congregational church, East Boston, spoke in behalf of suffrage at a meeting under the auspices of the Trinitarian Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, last night.

Miss Hall described the work that is being done here in Massachusetts and urged all present to call upon their representatives to vote for the bill which comes up in the House today.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN PLEA TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—That woman suffragists throughout the country are preparing to make a strong appeal to the Senate committee of the new Congress was intimated today by Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the committee that will hear the arguments, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Helen Keller and Charlotte Perkins Gilman will be heard among others. The hearings, Senator Thomas said, would probably not begin until the tariff situation has cleared somewhat, but they will be held early in the special session.

HELEN KELLER MAKES ADDRESS

Nearly 3000 persons assembled in Tremont Temple last night to hear Miss Helen Keller speak on educational, social and political subjects. Mrs. Macy, the girl's teacher, made an introductory address explaining the difficulties Miss Keller had overcome.

MAINE SEMINARY ALUMNI DINE

About 50 alumni and friends of East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Me., held their second annual dinner last night at Hotel Bellevue. Dr. George F. Durgin, vice-president of the seminary and a former minister of the Bromfield-street church of Boston, was toastmaster.

NEEDHAM TRADE BOARD DINES

The Needham Board of Trade held its seventh annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Thorndike Monday night. Pres. F. L. Greely presided. Charles W. Ross, street commissioner of Newton, spoke about "Road Construction."

CHURCHES TO DEDICATE STAFF

SALEM, Mass.—The Tabernacle and First Baptist churches will unite in a patriotic service next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. for the purpose of dedicating the flag pole presented to the latter society by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of New York.

MAYOR HURLEY NAMES FIREMEN</

BOYNTON BILL FAILS IN EFFORT TO RECONSIDER

Bicycle Railway Project Calling for State Credit to Extent of \$5,000,000 Is Defeated in House by a Narrow Margin

MANY REPORTS HEARD

Reconsideration of the Boynton bicycle railway bill was refused in the House today by a vote of 114 to 104.

The bill was defeated in the House yesterday afternoon by two votes. The bill provides in substance that the state should extend its credit to the extent of \$5,000,000 toward the construction of the Boynton system. It also provides that practical control through the retention of 51 per cent of the stock should remain with the commonwealth.

The Senate yesterday afternoon declined to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill to permit the injured person (under the workmen's compensation act) to select his own physician or surgeon.

Without division, and on recommendation of Mr. Blanchard of Somerville, Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to require a bond for blasting operations was substituted for an adverse committee report.

The bill placing veterans of the civil war who have not been on the payroll of the city of Boston for five years on the "retired" list was passed to engrossment, 11 to 8. The measure was opposed by Montague of Boston. Brennan of Boston, speaking for the bill, said that the measure after all affected only two veterans.

In the Senate these reports were received:

Judiciary—Reference to next General Court on petition of Andrew P. Doyle for an industrial accident board of six inspectors for factories and workshops. Public Service—Leave to withdraw to J. A. Bennett on his petition that the pay of special justices of municipal courts be increased to \$20 a day.

Taxation—Leave to withdraw to John F. McCarthy on his petition that seats in the Boston stock exchange be taxed. In the interest of uniform automobile legislation in various states, including Massachusetts, Governor Foss transmitted to the Legislature yesterday a message which was referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

In his message the Governor states that the conference was asked for by the New Jersey Legislature and continues:

"Therefore, for the purpose of complying with the request of the New Jersey Legislature, I suggest that the Legislature of Massachusetts authorize our highway commissioners to meet and co-operate with the special commissioners who may be appointed by the other states hereinbefore mentioned and for the specific purpose set forth in the resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature."

The Boston finance commission has sent to Governor Foss a communication asking him to veto Senate bill 302, providing for an increase in the salaries of certain officers of Suffolk county from \$1300 a year to \$1700, "together with all bills of a similar nature which may be passed this year and which affect the finances of the city of Boston."

The commission also recommends the Governor to "consider the expediency of recommending the appointment of a commission to consider the whole subject of salaries for officers of Suffolk county, whose findings can be availed of by the Legislature of 1914 to such effect that succeeding Legislatures will be relieved of the burden of considering a great variety of special bills affecting particular officers of Suffolk county."

TRIBUTE PAID TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Tribute was paid to Abraham Lincoln by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity school at Ford Hall yesterday before the Boston Congregational club.

Dean Brown said: "No man is great unless he makes history different from what it would be if he had not lived. The elements of Lincoln's greatness were his high ideals and his good qualities. He met difficulties and mastered them by patience, continuous serving and rare judgment. His other elements of greatness were his political unselfishness and his moral integrity."

The following members were elected: A. A. Brown and Charles P. Raymond of Roslindale and James Hewins of Roxbury.

BROCKTON OPENS ART EXHIBITION

BROCKTON, Mass.—The eighth annual art exhibit of the Brockton's Woman's Club, which opened Monday evening in the high school assembly hall with a reception to club members, exhibiting artists and a few friends of the artists, is open to the public today.

There are 51 pictures in the exhibit, 42 of which are in oils. The most valuable is "The Fur Jacket," by Joseph DeCamp, the value being placed at \$2500. Among the pictures is a portrait of former Gov. William L. Douglas of this city, which will be presented to the city by the club.

TECH PRESIDENT TO BE GUEST

Richard A. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be the guest of honor tonight at the annual dinner of the manufacturers of Bridgeport, Conn.

Westerner, Whose Drawings Meet Most Favor Among Those of Many Architects



WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN
Who designed Canberra, Australian capital city.

AMERICA AND EUROPE PLAN FLOWER SHOW

International Exhibition to Be Held in New York April 5-12 Is Expected to Make Epoch in Horticulture in Metropolis

BOSTONIANS TO ENTER

Exhibitions from most of the European countries and representatives of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, the Horticultural Society of France, the Dutch Flower Growers Association and other foreign horticultural bodies will be seen at the international flower show to be held in the Grand Central Palace in New York, April 5-12.

John K. M. L. Farquhar of Boston, president of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, under whose auspices the exhibition is to be held, recently returned from Minneapolis where he attended a meeting of the executive committee. Speaking of the arrangements, which had been completed at that meeting, he said that it would be one of the greatest horticultural exhibitions New York has ever seen, "in fact, making a new situation in horticulture in New York."

When in Minneapolis Mr. Farquhar approved the plans for the annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists that is to be held in August. An attractive exhibition garden out-of-doors is being prepared in connection with the convention. A portion of the park grounds of Minneapolis has been granted by the city as a site for the garden and the city is preparing it for the decorators. Mr. Farquhar says that a large delegation will go from Boston by way of Montreal over the Grand Trunk system.

The Horticultural Society of Canada has extended an invitation to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the New York association and other horticulturists of this section to spend some time with them in Montreal on the way to the convention. A special train with the New York and Boston delegations will take the entire party.

A feature of the International Flower Show in New York will be a series of lectures by R. F. Felton, the decorator of the royal palaces of England. Mr. Felton will deal with color schemes and combinations, form of floral arrangements and the character of effects to be produced for certain formal events and state affairs.

Mr. Felton has made an elaborate art study of the whole work of decoration, according to Mr. Farquhar and goes into his subject very deeply. He will include in his six talks a description of the character decorations suitable for certain styles of architecture.

"The amount of floral material and novelties brought together for the New York exhibit," said Mr. Farquhar, "will be greater than anything known before in this country. Some of our enterprising nurserymen and florists have spent weeks and months in Europe searching for exhibition material for this unusual occasion."

"Many extraordinary exhibits will be sent from Europe. Holland bulb growers, bulbs from the Netherlands and rhododendrons, palms and other flowering plants from Belgium will be included. "W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J., is to exhibit orchids and new greenhouse plants. Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mass., will exhibit cyclamen and other plants. "Prizes will be offered for models of miniature gardens and all sort of decorations. A long list of prizes is offered, the schedule amounting to \$12,000.

"Society people are very much interested in the exhibits. Parties from the garden clubs of the leading cities of the country are making arrangements to go to the exhibition. Its importance to New York may be judged from the fact that one of the leading dry goods stores of that city has purchased 10,000 tickets for the opening day to be distributed to its

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL PLAN LOOKS TO FUTURE GROWTH

In World Competition Among Architects Walter Burley Griffin's Design Wins Highest Honor and Cash Award Offered by the Commonwealth

CHICAGO — Walter Burley Griffin, architect, a member of the City club of Chicago, who won first prize with his designs in connection with the new capital city of the Australian federation, Canberra, in competition with architects of the world is active in the city planning project here. The Australian government has combined the principal features of four plans chosen by a committee of selection. The fourth was purchased as the recommendation of a minority report. The plan adopted will, however, be less expensive than any of the three competitive designs. The first prize award carried with it a cash reward of \$8750.

The site of the new capital is a mountain plateau about 2000 feet above the sea and is in the shape of a triangle bounded by Mt. Ainslie, Black Mountain and Mugga Mugga, each approximately 2700 feet above sea-level. The surrounding country is broken and forested. Southwest is a range of mountains which rise to a height of 6000 feet. Mr. Griffin, in his design, took advantage of the natural characteristics as follows:

The sheltering, forested ranges and distant peaks as a background to the south and west; the three large hills within the city boundary for aspect and prospect; the lesser hills as the termini of radial avenues and sites for important structure; the Molonglo river as a waterway for architectural and landscape effect and recreation purposes; the flat valleys for general purposes of industry and habitation.

The city as planned, provides for an immediate population of 75,000, with ample provision for growth as gauged by the increase in population of other national capitals.

Mr. Griffin, being a landscape artist, as well as an architect, made his design with the landscape feature in view. There are two principal axes. The main axis is a line connecting the summits of Mt. Bimberri and Mt. Ainslie, 30 miles apart. At right angles to this is the secondary axis, extending from the river to the summit of Black Mountain. These axes are at a slight angle from the north-south and east-west lines, to make the most of sunlight and shade. They are not followed as the main lines of communication, but as the center lines of "the picture."

The main portion of the plan is grouped upon a central triangle composed of three principal centers and three broad boulevards. The apex is on the main "picture" axis, and the base is parallel with the secondary "picture" axis. The three points are the governmental center (A); the civic or municipal center (B); and the market or industrial center (C).

In addition there are five other central points for residential, suburban and manufacturing sections. These are all intersected by the main avenues, and each forms the center of a polygonal group of streets comprising radial and ring thoroughfares. The arrangement provides a desirable shape for building sites and city blocks, and effects a combination of isolation and quietude for residential districts, with ready access to transportation lines. A four or five block walk to a tramway line is the maximum distance.

In providing for traffic Mr. Griffin arranged for a double line of tramway and fast vehicles in both directions with four rows of parkway, trees and shrubbery, to separate and flank the traffic lines in order to insure safety in crossing the main traffic artery.

The most important "center" will be the government center, which will be grouped around Kurrangah hill, a spur of Mugga Mugga. On this hill will be the administration building and the residences of the governor-general and the premier. On a hill just below and to the north will be the houses of Parliament, the departmental building, and the courts of justice, all in a park-like setting of trees, shrubbery and gardens.

The outlook from this elevated terminal of the court extends beyond a lake, along a broad parkway to the slopes of Mt. Ainslie and terminating in a large casino set in gardens.

There is also what Mr. Griffin calls the water axis, which bisects the lake axis. The Molonglo river is a stream about 150 feet wide. His plan provides that it shall be converted into five lakes lying across the city from west to east; the larger at the eastern end, the smaller at the western, and three formal basins in between. The central basin is to be straight on the southern bank and curved on the northern, and about a mile long. The other two are to be circular and a half-mile in diameter.

Across the central basin from the Parliament group of buildings are the federal buildings for education, the zoological and botanical gardens, museums of art and archeology, theaters, opera, baths, gymnasiums and a central athletic stadium.

The other two centers of the central district will lie northeast and northwest of Capitol hill. The municipal center, and the mercantile center will be connected with Capitol hill by broad radial avenues crossing the water basins on ornamental bridges. Topographically, as well as architecturally, the mall leading from Capitol hill toward the municipal center will be the main feature of the city.

At the foot of Black Mountain are to be the university and professional schools, arranged in quadrangles connecting with a central system of quadrangles surrounding a library and assembly building.

The town hall will occupy the center of the municipal center to the northeast of Capitol hill, and around the open space are to be arranged the general

postoffice, the city courts, stock and other exchanges, banks, office buildings, and homes for similar activities.

A second municipal center is provided to prevent the crowding of too much at one point. Here are the main railway station, markets, wholesale and retail establishments, and light manufacturing. These two centers are connected by an avenue which forms the base of the triangular feature of the design.

East of the market center the avenue leads to a fort on an eminence commanding the city and railway. On the slope behind is a military academy, the buildings of which are to be of the Alhambra citadel style, and with the fortress, probably will be the most picturesque feature of Canberra.

North of the main portion of the city provision is made for the manufacturing and industrial district, well removed from the residential and business sections, but easy of access. Open spaces and gardens are provided for liberally.

Provision is also made for growing the food required by the city's residents. Of the five outlying districts, three will be agricultural centers in sheltered valleys to the east and south, between Mugga Mugga and the river, and a mile and a half apart, and three miles from the mercantile center.

Mr. Griffin is a native of Chicago. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has been an independent architect since leaving the university in 1899.

LANDSLIDE IN PANAMA CANAL TO BE REMOVED

Terraces to Be Made at Empire Bridge—Balboa Stores Make Way for Work on Big Warehouse—Postal Banks Grow

EXCAVATION PUSHED

ANCON, C. Z.—Two steamshovels will be set at work terracing the east bank of the canal for about 3000 feet south of the Empire suspension bridge. A break in the canal bank has developed in this section, and five terraces, involving the removal of approximately 400,000 cubic yards of material, will be excavated to lessen the weight. Each terrace will represent about the width and depth of the average steamshovel cut.

Construction of the foundations for the permanent machine shop and other buildings has required that a large part of the goods in the quartermaster's storehouse at Balboa be moved. The pipes, oils, greases, heavy spare parts for floating equipment, bar iron and steel, lumber, cement, fire brick and cable, constituting more than half the value of the stores, have been transferred to dump No. 1, all most opposite the Panama railroad yardmaster's office at the north toe of Sosa hill.

Buildings and racks are being erected for temporary sorting and protection, pending their removal to the permanent storehouse, which will be the largest of the Balboa terminal buildings. The small stores in the present storehouse proper will not be moved, as the building is not in the way of buildings proposed at present, though a platform at the rear will be torn away. The oil house and rope shed, the pipe and steel racks, and a house for cement, adjacent to the storehouse, have been demolished.

Swamp Land Reclaimed

In reclaiming the 400-acre swamp lying between Ancon and Diablo hills and the east toe of Sosa dam and the Panama railroad, a track is being laid along the south side of the main drainage ditch where dry spoil for a retaining wall will be dumped. The swamp is being filled with material pumped in from pipeline suction dredge No. 85, and the retaining wall will be built about six feet above the level of the earth, or 15 feet above sea-level, to regulate the flow of the hydraulic spoil. The track is about 3000 feet long. The filling of the swamp is proceeding satisfactorily. The dredge discharges by day into the Balboa townsite, and fills the swamp only at night.

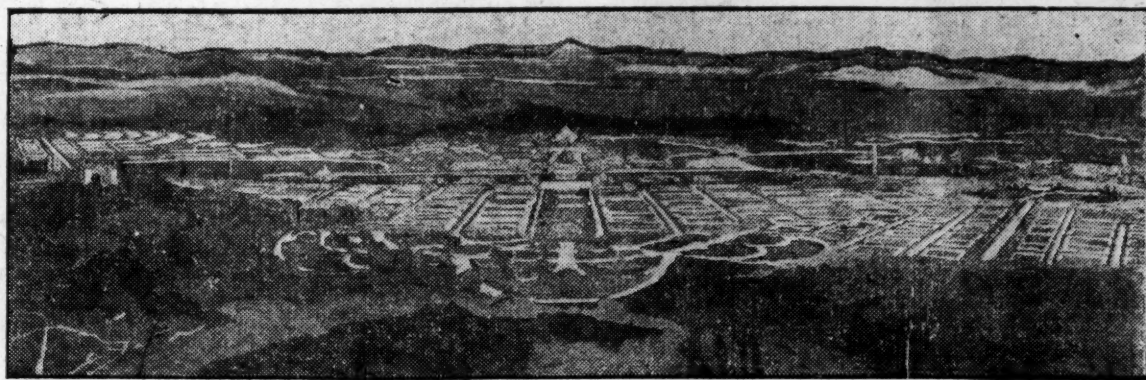
A statement of Canal Zone postal savings bank transactions at Canal Zone postoffices for the month of February shows deposits on hand Feb. 1, 1913, \$517,773; amount deposited in February, \$144,435; amount withdrawn in February, \$84,358; balance on hand March 1, 1913, \$577,850.

STATE TREASURER TO GIVE TALK

Elmer A. Stevens, treasurer and receiver general of Massachusetts, will give a talk on "Some of the Activities of the Commonwealth" tonight at the monthly meeting and dinner of the Reciprocity Club of America, Boston section. The meeting will be in the Boston City Club.

This club has a membership of 66 proprietors, or resident managers in charge of representative businesses. SENIORS WIN DEBATE WELLESLEY, Mass.—In the second of a series of interclass debates in Wellesley College senior girls won from the junior debating team Monday night.

HOW CITY ON INLAND PLATEAU WOULD LOOK



Site is on table-land 2000 feet above sea level among mountains and forests

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY STIRS CAPITAL

Indications of Radical Change in Government's Attitude Toward Many Problems Are Seen by Washington Officials

PROF. MOORE AWAITED

WASHINGTON—With every indication that the foreign policy of the United States is to undergo a radical change under the present administration, and with a number of international problems of importance pressing for solution, officials of the State Department are awaiting with a good deal of expectancy the arrival of Prof. John Bassett Moore, the newly appointed counselor for the department.

As a man thoroughly versed in international law, who already has filled important positions in the state department and who will work in harmony with the policies of President Wilson and his Cabinet, Professor Moore is expected virtually to assume the duties of secretary of state, for the present at least, and to form a prop upon which the administration can lean in the conduct of its foreign affairs.

The unfamiliarity of Secretary Bryan with the intricacies of departmental matters and the unexpected resignation of Huntington Wilson has placed the operations of the foreign office in the hands of under officials, who are seriously hampered by reason of their ignorance of the views of the Wilson administration and by the lack of necessary authority. As a result, the state department is merely marking time these days and manifesting a profound silence on all matters of official import.

It was announced at the White House today that Professor Moore was expected daily, and that only the time necessary for the new counselor to arrange his private affairs would intervene before the assumption of his new duties.

With the gradual cessation of the administration of the Philippines in view under the Democratic regime, with the attitude of the United States still demanding careful attention, and with affairs in China, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, San Domingo, Honduras and Nicaragua requiring the constant scrutiny of the foreign office, there promises to be no lack of opportunity for the new officials of the state department to test their abilities in the coming year.

Most insistent of the demands for action that are being made on Washington are the appeals of the American residents on the Isle of Pines off the coast of Cuba. A climax has been reached in the situation there, according to the reports received here in the last few days, and the friction between the Cuban officials and the islanders has assumed a serious aspect.

The present condition of affairs on the island had its inception in the signing of the treaty of Paris at the end of the Spanish war, whereby the disposition of the Isle of Pines was left to settlement by separate treaty. Since then no less than three different treaties have been formulated giving the island to Cuba, but all have failed to pass in the American Senate.

At the time the war department was administering the affairs of Cuba, however, there was published by the department a map indicating by its coloring that the Isle of Pines belonged to the United States. This was immediately interpreted as an official act by a number of promoters, who proceeded to fill the fertile lands of the island with American colonists. These American colonists now form 60 per cent of the population, and number about 5000.

Since that time decided friction has arisen between the Cuban government, which administers the affairs of the island and the American continent, because of the fact that while the Americans own about 98 per cent of the land and pay about that percentage of the taxes, none of this money reverts to the island for improvements of any kind.

Recent reports made to the state department indicate that the islanders are thoroughly aroused over this condition of affairs and will demand of the new administration either the passage of a treaty giving the island to the United States or the enforcement of a better treatment by the Cuban government. Incidentally, a large number of the Americans who will present their claims to Secretary Bryan are Nebraskans, as many of the colonists on the island are from that state.

SENIORS WIN DEBATE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In the second of a series of interclass debates in Wellesley College senior girls won from the junior debating team Monday night.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"MARTHA" PRODUCED

Presenting its only example of opera in English for the year and offering the last new production of its fourth season, the Boston opera company gave Plunkett's "Martha" on Monday evening, with Roberto Moranzoni directing the music and with the singers distributed in the parts as follows:

Lady Harriet.....Alice Nielsen
Nancy.....Maria Gay
Sir Tristram.....Rodolfo Fornari
Lionel.....Max Lipmann
Plunkett.....Edward Lankow
The sheriff.....Bernard Olshansky
Three servants,
Messrs. Cilla, Ouluchanoff, Everett
Three maid servants.

Mmes. Manley, Gauthier, Phillips
The farmer.....George Everett
The farmer's wife.....Luise von Aken

Scientifically and dramatically the production was far more illusive and appealing than the "Martha" presented on the Boston opera stage by Mr. Gatti and his Metropolitan opera singers three years ago. Admirable backgrounds were furnished for the play in the scenes of Richmond fair, of Plunkett's farmhouse and of the hunting park. The picture of the fair was well studied in action and balance of groups and leading figures. The full-sized stage, happily, was used and there was room for the servants who sought places to stand forth from the crowd and with bow and beck show themselves to their prospective employers.

There was ample room, too, for the sheriff to set up in the midst of the parade his legal desk; and he and his attendants had elbow room to write the indentures of Martha and Nancy. Neither here nor in the hunting scene was the size of the proscenium frame reduced, as it has been in so many productions this season when the theme was the least bit romantic. The players had the full career of the boards. They were allowed the run of the stage as the architects designed it. Posts and lintels of pasteboard and arches of paper that have brought the view to a close focus, narrowing the fields of vision and magnifying central objects the microscope's way, were all for this occasion swept into the storehouse. The eye in consequence had free range of the scene and made its own perspectives. The distance was released. The earth at Richmond town had a horizon.

A point of particular success in the work of the artists was Mr. Lipmann's Lionel. The part was finely conceived in the love-lorn, yet serious vein by Mr. Lipmann and the conception firmly held. This tenor has one of those white, dry, unresonant voices, which the lyric world is so full of today, and he is therefore quite undistinguished as a tone-maker. But his ideas of interpretation are excellent and his management of himself on the stage is most praiseworthy.

Miss Nielsen carried the singing responsibilities of the soprano role in her best manner. Pleasing in tone, flexible and finished in execution, her voice was equal to the demands of the brilliant airs and was quite masterful in style and phrasing in the song "The Last Rose of Summer." Mr. Lankow found fortunate balance between the melancholy romantic and the gracefully humorous in his impersonation of Plunkett. His powerful voice was more tactfully subdued to varieties of mood than it has ever been in any role he has sung before in Boston.

Mme. Gay and Mr. Fornari took their parts acceptably, but lent no distinction to the performance. Mr. Olshansky made the most of his unusual opportunity as the sheriff. The minor singers entered into their work with enthusiasm. The chorus was far below its usual level both

in singing and in action. The orchestra was in the feeling of the music for the most part. It marred the soprano's work in the "Last Rose of Summer" in a most incomprehensible fashion by playing the final chord out of tune.

The stage management of the field was commendable in the scene of Richmond fair, but it fell short of the mark in the hunting scene. The stage management of the principals was well studied throughout. It was brilliant in the scene of the farmhouse, especially in the low-light episode when Sir Tristram climbs in the window and finds Lady Harriet and Nancy and helps them escape.

NOTES
The New England chapter, American Guild of Organists will hold its forty-fifth public service in the Baptist church in Brookline at 8 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Florence Rich King, Miss Daisy Swadkins, John Herman Loud and Benjamin B. Gillette will play.

BOSTON MEN PLAN DINNER FOR MR. McCALL

Former Congressman Samuel W. McCall is to be guest at a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Somerset on the night of April 3, in recognition of his 20 years' service in Congress.

Ten days ago a number of prominent citizens, headed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, Harvard University, asked Mr. McCall to be their guest, and Mr. McCall accepted.

The invitation was signed by the following: Charles W. Eliot, A. Lawrence Lowell, Richard C. R. MacLaurin, William Lawrence, Richard Olney, Charles Francis Adams, Henry L. Higginson, John D. Long, John Q. A. Brackett, John L. Bates, Eben S. Draper, Henry P. Walcott, John A. Aiken, Gordon Abbott, Charles H. Adams, Melvin O. Adams, George W. Anderson, Francis H. Appleton, William A. Bancroft, Samuel Bowles, Samuel B. Capen, Charles F. Choate, Courtney Crocker, George G. Crocker, Gratton B. Cushing, Frederick W. Dallinger, Charles F. Dole, Samuel J. Elder, George A. Fernald, Frederick P. Fish, Asa P. French, Charles T. Gallagher, William A. Gaston, Edward Glinn, John C. Gray, Levi H. Greenwood, E. A. Grozier, Matthew Hale, Frederick W. Hamilton, Charles S. Hamlin, Albert Russell Hart, Francis L. Higginson, Arthur D. Hill, Samuel F. Hubbard, Jerome Jones, Gardiner M. Lane, George H. Lyman, Samuel P. Mandell, Nathan Matthews, Archibald McLellan, Edwin D. Mend, James P. Munroe, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Robert Treat Paine 2d, Herbert Parker, Henry Parkman, Lewis Parkhurst, Albert E. Pillsbury, Samuel L. Powers, James Ford Rhodes, Ellery Sedgwick, A. Shuman, Philip Stoughton, Moorfield Storey, James J. Storrow, Charles H. Taylor, Lucius Tuttle and Robert Winsor.

FREE ADVICE FOR NEEDY ONLY
Only persons who cannot afford to employ a lawyer may apply to the free law bureau recently established by 25 members of the senior class of the Harvard law school, either for legal advice or to have legal documents drawn up. This announcement has been made as the result of a protest from Cambridge lawyers.

DORMITORY LIGHTS ARE SUBJECT

Discussion of the problem of electrically lighting senior dormitories at Harvard is the object of the meeting of the junior class tomorrow night in the Harvard Union.

PENNSYLVANIA PROJECTS NEW SHOPS FOR OIL CITY

OIL CITY, Pa.—At the hearing given here recently under orders of Col. Francis E. Shunk of the war department on the request of the Pennsylvania railroad for permission to build a double-track bridge over the Allegheny river, W. W. Cole, general manager of the Citizens Traction Company, told of improvements the railroad had in store for Oil City.

He declared the railroad had announced its intention of erecting a large roundhouse here and making application for \$800,000 with which to erect shops and equip them with new machinery. The force of employees on the railroad division would be increased from 2000 to 4000. F. E. Langenheim, assistant engineer of the water supply commission of Pennsylvania, came from Harrisburg to attend the hearing, and General Superintendent Rogers of the northern division of the Pennsylvania railroad arrived from Buffalo. A delegation from

the Titusville Board of Trade was in attendance. A petition approving the proposed bridge and endorsing the general plan of the railroad company's improvements in Oil City was circulated and signed.

Superintendent Parker of the Allegheny valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad outlined the proposed improvements of the division, which include three tunnels between Oil City and Pittsburgh, the double-tracking of the road, the new bridge and elevation of the tracks throughout the business section of the city, eliminating practically every grade crossing between the Rynd farm and Brantons Ferry.

Colonel Shunk was unable to come from Pittsburgh to conduct the hearing, but sent Capt. H. C. Fiske of his department. Captain Fiske was accompanied by Capt. J. Frank Tilley of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and Engineer A. B. Magraw of the United States signal corps.

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FARM LANDS—NORTH DAKOTA

800 ACRES OF FINE LAND IN THE FAMOUS MOOSE RIVER VALLEY, N. D. is offered for sale for the first time and at a rare bargain. It is all steep, plow land and can be farmed very economically; has good house, barn, grove, water, etc.; 4½ miles from 2½ acre National Game Preserve can be had for the drilling. This farm should return 25 to 50 per cent on investment each year, not counting increase in value of land. Reason for selling, owners are 12 miles away and wish to buy land near home. Price \$25,000. ROBINSON BROS., Mohall, N. D.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

In University Town Large colonial house, frontage one block, four 40-ft. lots, free for building; beautiful palms, rose garden, etc.; \$16,000, suitable terms or will divide property; also furnished house for rent in Belvidere, within sight of Sunset Park, picture perfect spot; every advantage. BAGGETT, 1336 1st St., Washington, D. C.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 40x125 ft., fruit trees and berries. San Mateo (suburb of San Francisco), \$18,000, part cash, bal. like rent. Address: OWNER, 115, Monitor office, Boston, Mass.

PASADENA—RESIDENCES, LOTS, SUBURBAN HOMES; ORANGE GROVES; FARM LANDS; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

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OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 600 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECKEN'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sale! no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank Dept. C. BRECKEN'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market St.

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ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your property for "MORTGAGE" or "CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

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SURVEYS AND REPORTS made for investing investors in California. Securities by a civil engineer of 25 years' exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT, BROOKLYN, BANKERS Investment Bldg., San Francisco.

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CASCO BAY, PORTLAND, ME. Summer homes for sale and to let. For lists and information regarding Maine resorts, write for particulars. MACPHERSON REAL ESTATE CO., Portland, Maine.

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FURNISHED—Belmont Centre, new colonial house, in excellent neighborhood, easy access to trains and trolley; nine rooms furnished, \$75 per month. At Payson Park, Belmont, near Oakley Country Club, new five-room, suite furnished, \$200 per month, lease at \$300; or will rent unfurnished \$210. Waltham, May 15 to Oct. 1, desirable house, eleven rooms, two open fireplaces, gas range, for \$200. Apply to C. S. SCOTT, Waverley, Mass.

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TO RENT—Modern, four-room apartment in residence; b. w. h., all householding con. Overlooking lake. 3520 Lake Ave.

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SEAMSTRESS—American; \$1.50 day; feather-stitching, hemstitching, children's clothes, plain sewing and mending. References. Address O. A. Monitor office.

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CLUB RATES TO ALL MAGAZINES: catalogue, W. M. B. MULLER, 165 Wabbling St., Tel. Frankford 314 A.

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We are now engaging extra salesmen and saleswomen for our great *Thoroughfare Celebration Sale* to be held week commencing Monday, April 7th.

Arrangements have been made to eclipse all previous selling records. Accordingly we shall require services of 500 additional salespeople. This number will about cover our additional requirements, which extend over all departments from Small Wares to Rugs; in fact, additional help is required in Every Department. Attention of all interested persons is called to the fact that a very large number of our very best salespersons have been chosen from the extra help reporting for these sales.

While preference will be given in proportion to experience, we are willing to entertain applications from persons possessing necessary qualifications as regards education, appearance, etc., and a firm desire to be tested as to their ability to make satisfactory salesmen and saleswomen.

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TO SELL a product for household use indispensable to housekeepers and useful to automobile owners; easy to sell and convenient to handle; big commissions and an active person should make good money; sample sent on receipt of 10c in stamps; write for particulars. THE BRYOL COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

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Only \$1.50 for the making, findings and trimming of a fine man-tailored dress skirt, made to your measure. Eight spring models from which to choose your style. Our entire new stock of spring dress goods from which to select your material. We take your measure and guarantee a perfect hanging, fitting skirt.

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Operate as simply as the old carpet sweeper but clean rugs and carpets thoroughly by the vacuum process. A continuous and powerful suction produced by the 8 bellows. Daytonia have a mahogany finish with metal parts heavily nickel-plated and are guaranteed for 1 year. Sent to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor for 1 week's free trial and if not as guaranteed return at no charge. Express charges prepaid.

8.75 J. E. EVERHART & CO. Bell Phone East 1000, 249 BIERCE AVE., DAYTON, OHIO

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THE Fenton Cleaning Co. CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS., DAYTON, OHIO. We call for your work.

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Your Patronage Earnestly Solicited

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In the immediate vicinity of all Express and Transportation Companies, and the N. Y., N. H. & H. and Boston & Albany freight yards.

Splendid location for the Leather business, storage or warehouse.

Positively must be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday, March 27th, 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN J. COLLINS

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GERMAN CALL IS FOR BRAKES ON MILITARISM

Bayrische Courier, the Chief Paper of Center Party in South, Declares That Empire Is on Way to Destruction

OPPOSITE VIEW SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A very strong attitude has been taken up with regard to the new army measure by the Bayrische Courier, the chief paper of the Catholic Center party in South Germany. In a recent article it attacked with great vigor not merely the present scheme but the exaggerated militarist sentiment responsible for the new proposals.

The Catholic Center party may possibly be taking up a hostile attitude at present with a view to winning greater favors from the government in consideration of its final assent to the bill, but the uncompromising vigor of its language and the prominence given to parts of the article referred to by means of heavy leaded type would indicate that the Courier is getting into line with what it conceives to be popular sentiment on the matter.

"Militarism," it says, "is consuming us. True patriots can only ask with anxiety where is all this to lead. Today five years' peace will cost us more than a lost war in the old days. The conditions are now such that genuine patriotism must ask the grave question: Can this unending competition in armaments continue much longer? Is any foreign opponent actually so dangerous a foe as the unrest, dissatisfaction and fomentation in all classes of the populace produced by this unending and annually more violent screwing up of the tax press? Is not it true that the government puts annually fresh manures into the soil whence spring socialism, anarchy, revolution? Is not an explosion preferable to this everlasting torment of taxation? How would it be if just for once Parliament would apply the brakes out of true love of country? For at present the empire and the states are dashing down the broad road to destruction."

According to the Germania, the Berlin organ of the Center party, the new army bill will involve an expenditure of about 1,000,000,000 marks. The extra annual expenditure involved will be about 200,000,000 million marks. The peace footing of the army, it says, will be increased by 168,000 men instead of 84,000.

The altered situation in the Balkans, it thinks, sufficiently justifies this great increase. The Balkan states could no longer be held in check in the event of a European war by Turkey, and Austria would, therefore, be open to attack on two fronts. Consequently Germany cannot count on her support to the same extent as hitherto. Italy, again, is tied up for some time to come by her recent acquisitions on the North African coast and Germany is therefore thrown on her

own resources. The object of the new bill is simply to meet this situation by strengthening and securing her eastern frontier, filling up gaps in her military equipment, and turning to practical account the experience gained from the Balkan conflict.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Kolnische Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the Center party, when the new army bill becomes law the peace footing of the German army will be increased by 84,000 men. The frontier corps will be at once strengthened.

The Conservative party announces that the idea of levying a war tax meets with its approval, but it objects to the extension of legacy duties to women and children.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the leading party organ, contends that a war tax is really a legacy duty on the property of the living, but it urges that the whole question should be treated with the most careful consideration, in order that no damage may be done to the prestige of the nation by dissensions among the political parties.

PROSPERITY IN GREAT BRITAIN IS DESCRIBED

Shareholders in Lloyds Bank Ltd. Told by Mr. Vassar-Smith of Great Commercial Activity

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In presenting the annual accounts to the shareholders of Lloyds Bank Ltd., Mr. Vassar-Smith spoke of the past year as one of unequalled prosperity in the whole field of commerce, despite the disturbing influence of strikes. The general hardware industries were very active. The iron and steel industry had enjoyed unprecedented activity and prosperity and this seemed likely to continue for a long time to come.

In South Wales the output was the largest recorded in spite of the great strike, and profit had probably been satisfactory. There was a general feeling of optimism as to 1913 and better wages and more certain employment would probably result in greater stability.

The current, deposit and other accounts of the bank increased from £84,221,328 in 1911 to £89,398,993 last year, and bills had increased by almost £2,000,000. Advances had increased by over four million and totalled fifty million. The net profit was £1,044,737 and a dividend at the rate of 18½ per cent was declared.

Mr. Vassar-Smith's optimism with regard to 1913 is justified by the wonderful trade figures for January. Imports increased by £427,541 over January of last year and exports by £5,000,000. The main increases in exports were in coal, manufactured goods, cotton, and in iron and steel.

SOLDIERS' FARE FAVORED

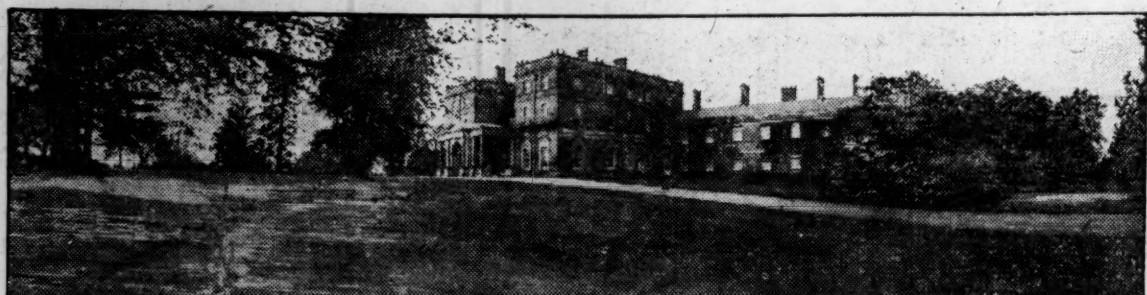
In the Senate Monday the committee on military affairs reported a resolve to expend \$30,000 for expenses in transporting veteran soldiers to the field of Gettysburg to participate at the fiftieth anniversary July 1-3.

European Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for business. Scale of Charges: Per Inch—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion. With Block—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 6s. per time; 26 or more times, 5s. per time.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE



FERNE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND. Fine country seat with about 5000 acres of land. Excellent shooting. Hunting with three packs of hounds. Mansion standing in well wooded park of about 300 acres stone built, with entrance hall opening into large inner hall, drawing room, morning room, dining room, library, study, billiard room, thirty bed and dressing rooms and six bathrooms. Fitted with all modern conveniences; electric light, good water supply, refrigerating and laundry plants. Compact and ample offices on ground floor. Extensive grounds and well stocked gardens. Good stable accommodation and motor garage. Village and telegraph office 1 1/2 miles, station 5 1/2 miles. The above estate for sale, subject to lease with four years still to run. For full particulars apply A. 20, MONITOR OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON HERALD—Admires of our justly celebrated thoroughfare in which the crow may fly straight from the White House to the heights of "the hill" are rejoicing that the essentially colorless designation of "Sixteenth street" has at last given place to the stately name, "The Avenue of Presidents." To those Washingtonians whose memories are instinct with imagination this beautiful thoroughfare is peopled to-day with not only the actual presence, but the shades of great men—even now, when the motor cars of high officials and millionaires have practically replaced the victorias and "hacks" of the past. Grant and Cleveland, John Hay and Secretary Sherman, McKinley and many other distinguished Americans seem to pace the broad street where they once were familiar figures. "The President's church," St. John's, stands like a sacred sentinel at the entrance to the avenue in which members of the cabinet and well-known private citizens have long had their homes.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—A bill has been introduced in each branch of the Legislature in the state of Colorado making it unlawful "for the owner, manager, editor or reporter of any paper, or other person, to publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, indecent or disgusting details (whether true or not) of any crime, vice, scandal or other matter which shall have a tendency to corrupt private morals or to offend common decency, or to make vice or crime seem attractive." And the bill ought to pass and be rigidly enforced. Every state in the Union should enact such a law. The Citizens Protective League of Denver and reputable newspapers in league with it are back of this demand for journalistic decency. The Denver movement against vicious and immoral journalism deserves to spread over the entire country. It should become a broadly national movement. Los Angeles needs a touch of it.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Much was said during the closing weeks of the Taft administration of the desirability of adopting a national budget system for the encouragement of better methods in the expenditure of public money. Practically everything said in favor of a congressional budget applied with equal force to the situation in the Ohio Legislature. The establishment of such a system at Columbus has been made an administrative measure with the resulting probability that it will be enacted. Under the direction of the legislative research bureau four bills have been prepared carrying into execution the proposed improved system in finance. Two items are of particular interest, one abolishing the plan of passing deficiency appropriations and the other to rid the state department of the fee system. Deficiency appropriations have always been indicative of loose methods in the conduct of the state business; one administration pays the left-over debts of its predecessor. It would be much better for government to pay as it goes, so far as practicable. The fee system has no friends and deserves none. Governments should pay their servants what their activities are worth and make that the limit of their recompense.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—Reports from Washington say the minimum income to be taxed under the new amendment will be \$5000, and that at 1 per cent. This is not severe and is not a "tax on thrift" as opponents of the measure complained that it would be. Those who are so fortunate as to earn, or receive, \$5000 a year have no right of protest against the requirement that they pay \$50 toward the support of the government. If the lower tariff rates work out as the Democrats hope they will, the \$5000 a year man will be saved more than the \$50 on his household and family purchases. As incomes increase so will the rate of taxation. This is on the principal that the more a man gets the more he can spare. We have in this country many citizens with incomes so great that waste and extravagance are necessary to spend them. It is just that a fair share of their surplus should go into the public treasury. This is not

socialism and not confiscation. It is taxation according to the principle universally recognized and adopted in our daily dealings, that those who have most should contribute most. Those who have obtained the greatest advantages and benefits from stable and orderly government and who require more than others of the protection of the law for their possessions should be required to pay most heavily. The income tax, properly enforced and collected, is the fairest that can be levied. It appears that the Democrats of Congress will use it moderately and conservatively, without purpose to pursue or persecute wealth, but to demand from wealth that it carry its proper proportion of the general load.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE

PEDIGREE CATTLE

PEDIGREE DAIRY SHORTHORN AND JERSEY HERDS

The Property of the Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD



Jersey Cow, "CUTE 2nd," vol. 22, p. 278. Prizes, 1910: 1st and Champion R.A.S.E. 1st and Champion Royal Counties Show, 1st Bath, 1911—1st and Champion R.A.S.E. 1st and Champion Sussex, 1st Royal Counties, Tunbridge Wells, Yorkshire and Royal Lancashire, 1912—1st and Champion Oxfordshire, 1st Bath and Royal Counties, Cote 2nd gave from April 24th to September 24th, 1910, 4,172 lbs.; September 24th, 1910, to September 30th, 1911, 8,141 lbs. Jersey Herd: Prizes won in 1900-12—10 Champions, 60 1st and 2nd, 33 3rds and 2 4th wood bowls.

Shorthorn Cow, "DOROTHY," vol. 57, p. 1132. Prizes, 1907: 1st Milking trials and 2nd inspection Royal Counties Show, 1st inspection Bath Show, 2nd inspection on R.A.S.E. Show, 1st and B.D.F.A. Gold Medal, Tunbridge Wells, 1908—1st and 2nd Warwickshire Show, 1st inspection, 1st Milking trials and Breeder's Medal, highly commended Butter test and Shorthorn Society's Prize, Lord Mayor's Champion cup, Barham and Spencer Challenge Cups London Dairy Show. She has been in the herd 8 years, and given a total of 77,781 lbs. milk, or an average of 9,723 lbs. per annum. Shorthorn Herd—74 cows in milk throughout the year ending September 30th, 1911, average 6,083 3/4 lbs.

For particulars apply to RICHARDSON CARR, ESTATE OFFICE, TRING PARK, HERTS

MINERAL WATER APPARATUS

Cory Temperance Syndicate, Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

HALL-YEO AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN

Unique apparatus for delivering on draught

Sparkling Temperance Beverages

Highest testimonials from users after two years' practical commercial experience.

Patented in most countries throughout the world. This company desires to treat for sale of Patents or for the granting of licenses to work same in any or all countries.

Address: 5 Cambrian Place, Swansea, Wales

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT—Furnished for summer months, Yorkshire, England; fine old country mansion; telephone and every modern convenience; near main line station; lovely park and gardens; 15 guineas a week. Address A. 4, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

TO LET FURNISHED—Picturesque thatched bungalow; 7 rooms; good garden; stabling; garage; near village; station 3 miles; rent £80, or summer months 3 1/2 guineas a week. Apply to GRIMSTON, Wigmore Clutch, Stratfieldsay, Hampshire.

DENTISTS

DENTISTRY
Merrill, Lonsdale & Robinson
26 Duffield Road, DERBY.
And St. Stephen's Place, FLEETWOOD.
(Near Blackpool, Lancs., Eng.)

PICTURES FOR SALE

FINE GALLERY PICTURE, 5 ft. x 8 ft., by John Opie; title: "Sir Calpeine Rescuing Serena," exhibited Royal Academy 1708. Now at SHERRATS' ANTIQUE STORE, Bridge Street row, Chester, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Post as companion, help or lady nurse to young children; good references; Yorkshire, England. Address: A. 13, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

BRITANNY

GIRLS' SCHOOL

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL in Brittany for Girls in beautiful situation; thorough course of education; special conversational opportunities; entire charge of children from abroad; tennis, bathing, etc.; American references. Address Principal, K&L LOIS, Val Andre, Pleneuf.

socialism and not confiscation. It is taxation according to the principle universally recognized and adopted in our daily dealings, that those who have most should contribute most. Those who have obtained the greatest advantages and benefits from stable and orderly government and who require more than others of the protection of the law for their possessions should be required to pay most heavily. The income tax, properly enforced and collected, is the fairest that can be levied. It appears that the Democrats of Congress will use it moderately and conservatively, without purpose to pursue or persecute wealth, but to demand from wealth that it carry its proper proportion of the general load.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRIGHTON

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

The House for Children Only
Madam Fenwick, Preston St.
BRIGHTON
DAINTY BABY LINEN
CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
COATS, HATS, FROCKS, ETC.

Mail Orders a Specialty

HARROGATE

SWEETMEATS

Famed for more than 70 Years

FARRAH'S
Harrogate Toffee
A really delicious Sweetmeat (Candy)

Only makers

JOHN FARRAH, Ltd.

HARROGATE

SCHOOLS

Clifton House School

HARROGATE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

(7 TO 14 1/2 YEARS)

Illustrated Prospectus on application to the Principal, MR. J. WALTER NUTTALL.

TAILORS

High-Class Tailoring

Suits to measure from 3 Gns

Costumes to measure from 3 1/2 Gns

JACKSON BROS.,

21 Station Square, HARROGATE.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

PERFECT FITTING

SPORTS COATS

AND

BECOMING HATS

ARE SOLD BY

Ada Nettelfold, 39 James St.

Tailored Shirts. HARROGATE.

COAL

ARMATAGH & KETTLE

WELL 24, Oxford Street, HARROGATE.

DUBLIN

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DIXON'S DUBLIN

"Favourite" Soap

A pure free-lathering household soap in tablets.

DIXON'S DUBLIN

"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP

Specially suitable for the complexion.

May be obtained from THE NEW IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., and from any of MESSRS. LEVERETT & FRY'S Establishments.

SEEDSMEN

Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

will forward for 6 penny stamps a copy of their unique catalogue of

HAWLMARK

Vegetable and Flower Seeds

containing an expert's report of experiments embracing upwards of 1000 trials, and will present to each applicant A 6d. PACKET OF GIANT FLOWERED

HAWLMARK, DAWSON DUBLIN

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

Cambridge Ltd.

18 and 20 GRAFTON STREET

DUBLIN

ATTACHE CASES

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Dockrell, Dublin

DECORATION, PLUMBING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address: The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Ambley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C., England. Telegrams, Alphomaga, Estrand, London; Telephone, 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements appear in this department on Tuesday of each week. The scale of charges for advertisements is as follows:

For advertisements in all type composition run under appropriate headings advertisements average about 60 words to the inch. No advertisement taken for less than one quarter of an inch.

PER INCH—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion.

WITH BLOCK—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 26 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion.

Scale of charges sent upon request.

MANCHESTER

SEEDSMEN

DICKSON & ROBINSON
SEEDSMEN TO HM.
"THE KING OF ENGLAND."
GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS,
BULBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.
Catalogues post free anywhere.

MANCHESTER

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

SMALL & SILBURNE

ART DECORATORS,
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS

8, St. Peter's Square, MANCHESTER

Also at 120 Burton Rd., WEST DUBURY

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

THE ORIGINAL BRITISH WOOD PRESERVATIVE

ACTIVE F.C.T. Timber, ropes, etc., and the prevention of dry rot, fungus, damp, and insect attacks in walls, in a valuable and reliable

work of WHITE & TERED

REDD 66 JODELITE

Has stood the test of time over 20 years

Beware of cheap imitations that are only stains. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DEE & SONS, 5 CROSS ST., MANCHESTER.

Contractors to H. M. Government, N. 1800 City T.A. "Delight, Manchester"

RESTAURANTS

MANCHESTER

MACLURKIN'S

Genuine Scotch Shortbread

2s. 6d. tins, by post 2s. 10d. (90 cents)

The Real Thing

ADDRESS: NEW ROYAL RESTAURANT, 41 PRINCESS ST., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Lunches and Teas Always Ready

CLEANING

DRY CLEANING

PRESSING, REPAIRS

ALTERATIONS

"My Valet" (W. H. Wat) 3, St. Peter's Square, MANCHESTER.

And at 36, Moorfields, LIVERPOOL.

"I am very pleased with the way you have pressed my clothes." SEYMOUR HICKS.

COTTON GOODS

LANCASHIRE COTTON GOODS

Manchester firm of Merchants are open to buy all classes of Piece Goods on a buying commission basis and give all the advantages of branch establishment here. Apply A. 10, Monitor Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

WATERPROOFS

"PHREEDONAH" REGD.

THE WORLD'S PRE-EMINENT WEATHERPROOF

For Reliability and Distinctive Style. Sole Makers.

Herbert Harrison, Ltd., GENTLEMEN'S SUITS

31 MOORE ST., MANCHESTER FROM 63s.

A smart Slip-on for everyday wear.

LADIES TAILOR

High Class W. Heyes Ladies' Tailor 47 Costumes

AND Mosley St. a Costumier MANCHESTER Specialty

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

TYPEWRITING and shorthand offices—Legal, literary, commercial copying. MISS WILKINSON, Union bldgs., 45 Fountain Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1045.

ROCHDALE

GLOVES

LADIES' REAL GAZELLE

Shopping Glove

Shades, Beaver, Grey, and Brown. Guaranteed for hard wear.

POST 4s. 6d. FREE-3 PAIRS FOR 13s.

HOYLE & CO. ALBION HOUSE, ROCHDALE, ENG.

ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENTS

HUGH OLDHAM

F. C. R. A., F. A. A.

Accountant and Auditor

Estate and Insurance Agent

Newgate, ROCHDALE. Tel. 200.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

TYPEWRITING, Duplicating and Copying of every description. MISS OLDHAM, Newgate, ROCHDALE. Telephone 200.

SWITZERLAND

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG DESIGNER

(for white goods, hand and machine embroidery) who has finished his three years' training in St. Gall, Switzerland, seeks post; excellent testimonials. Address J. D. 4, Teufelstrasse, St. Gall, Switzerland.

LONDON

FURNITURE AND DECORATION

EDWARD PARKER LTD
FURNITURE—DECORATION

LONDON

39 and 41 Brompton Road

Knightsbridge, S. W.

MILLINERY

Smart Millinery

FROM £1.0

Miss Threadingham

188 SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S. W.

(Over Best's Trunk Shop)

MILLINERY Smart French hats for all occasions. Original and up-to-date. Always a large selection at moderate prices. Lightness and comfort a special study. Renovations, Petticoats and various oddments.

"LLERRAF"

20A Alfred Pl. West, So. Kensington Sta., London, S. W.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER

MADAME PATEAU

150, Queen's Road, Baywater, London, England

Moderate Terms

MME. ADELIN, French dressmaker; smart cut; works at home or at ladies' houses; 4s. 6d. per day; well recommended. 59 Northumberland Pl., Baywater, London, W.

"LYDIA," COURT DRESSMAKER—8 Artillery Mansions, Victoria st., London, S.W. Day and Evening Gowns from 4 guineas. Blouses, Toggles and undershirts.

DRESS AGENCY

BARGAINS, Paquin, Lucile and others; Parisian model costumes, third cost; superior chic garments purchased. Address 147A Park Mansions Arcade, nearly facing Knightsbridge Tube, London, S. W.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

HELEN NOLDI

DRAMATIC SOPRANO

Concerts, Oratorio, "At Homes."

Voice Culture (bel canto method). Stage Training.

24A Harrington rd., So. Kensington, London

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N.E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTO REPAIR MEN wanted: apply in person. GILBERT AUTO REPAIR CO., 38 Maple av., Brockton, Mass.

COATMAKER—Men with experience in heavy suit plate, machinery or mill and sewing work wanted. Apply to E. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY, Hyde Park, Boston.

DRAFTSMAN—Man familiar with gas engine construction and general drafting; permanent position for right man; good salary; good home; no travel. Apply to CAMDEN ANCHOR-ROCKLAND MACHINE CO., Camden, N. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for boy to learn wholesale dry goods business; salary to start necessarily low; only those in earnest need apply. WALKER STEYSON CO., cor. Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston.

MAN WANTED who understands care of vegetables and fruit; one acre; \$20 month and board. F. L. GARLAND, Concord Junction, Mass.; tel. Concord 21-3.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to go into the country for the summer; the man to care for one cow, a horse and a small garden; the woman to be good cook; family of four; good references required. J. C. DERRY, Concord, N. H.

OFFICE—EDWARD E. RICHARD ROY wanted, call HOOPER, LEWIS CO., Inc., 107 Federal st., Boston.

PATTERNMAKERS WANTED—Three first-class men; good patternmaking; WATERBURY PATTERN & MODEL CO., 27 Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn.

PHOTOSETER WANTED—Must be first class man and understand how to repair; permanent position for right man. PEPPER, CHERRY ST., CHERRY ST., CHERRY ST.

WANTED—First-class couple, woman to cook and care for kitchen, man to care for heating plant, grounds and garden; two miles from city; good salary; apply to FRANKLIN HOSPITAL, Franklin, N. H.

WANTED—Man for cleaning and repairing ladies and gents' work. SAMUEL BROOKS, merchant tailor, Palmer, Mass.

WANTED—Good strong boy about 15 years of age; good references; apply to BUTLER FURNITURE CO., 103 Friend st., Boston.

WANTED—First-class experienced Harris automobile pressman; good salary; two presses; steady work; good pay; state experience. P. O. Box 347, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Outside cutters, trimming cutters, lining cutters. Apply to GEO. A. LEARNED CO., Newburyport, Mass.; lab. 130.

WANTED—Man and wife for country place; man, general work; woman, general housework; permanent position; good salary; couple must be absolutely reliable. Apply to MR. RAND, 401 Boylston st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted for general work in specialty shop; one familiar with packing merchandise and not afraid of travel. W. WITHERS, 21 Temple pl., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE wanted to learn millinery; only those who apply with good references need apply. BEATRICE HOWELLS, 129 Tremont st., Boston.

ASSISTANT COMPANION—To young lady not employed mornings, lodging with no meals; day exchange for assistance. MRS. N. DICKMAN, 131 Allston st., Allston, Mass.; tel. 108-1.

CAKE BAKER wanted at MARY ELIZABETH TEA SHOP, 3 Temple pl., Boston.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN wanted to cook dinner and supper for two children who attend primary school; good home; from 2:30 to 8:30 p. m.; for room and board. MRS. M. C. CLARK, 182 Cabot st., Boston.

COMPETENT GIRL or woman for general housework in pleasant new home; permanent place; good wages; some assistance with laundry. Apply to Mrs. H. L. LUTHER, 204 Home st., Newton Center, Mass.; tel. 26.

DRESSMAKER—APPRENTICE wanted; good home; learning; MADAM RINA ROBINSON, 307 Boylston st., room 507, Boston.

DRESSMAKERS, first class, experienced; good home; learning; MADAM RINA ROBINSON, 307 Boylston st., room 507, Boston.

DRESSMAKER—First class, wanted; one who understands skirt draping; all lines of dressmaking. MADAM CLARK, 180 Beacon st., suite 4, Reservoir Court, Brookline, tel. 108-1.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Maid wanted. Apply to Mrs. A. E. SMALL, 90 W. Emerson st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Experienced girl in small family at Wellesley; good wages; references required. Apply to J. M. KELLY, 100 to 112, at room 70, 100 to 112, at room 70, 100 to 112, at room 70.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Maid wanted for family of three adults; neat, competent; with references. Apply to Mrs. E. TRUETTE, 130 Dean rd., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 176-0.

GOOD GIRL, open, with fair remuneration, to competent woman for general housework on Maine farm; references required. Apply to Mrs. H. B. WILLIS, 139 Adams st., Milton, Mass.

MAID, general housework, 3 in family; must have had experience. MRS. H. B. SPARKING, 38 Lindsey st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Dor. 144-3.

MILLINERY APPRENTICE wanted; pay while learning; Protestant; required; call afternoon. Apply to Mrs. E. TRUETTE, 130 Dean rd., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 176-0.

PROTESTANT MAID, colored, preferred; good plain cook; good references; \$6 to competent person. Apply to Riverbank, 610 to 612, at room 70, 100 to 112, at room 70.

PROTESTANT GIRL or woman wanted to assist in housework and care of children; good home; good wages; references required. Apply to Mrs. W. H. HORTON, 141 High st., Reading Highlands, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wanted for about four days a week; must understand her business. MRS. M. E. WRIGHT, suite 38, 38 Westland st., Boston.

WANTED—Washmakers and young girls with knowledge of dressmaking. M. A. GARRITY, 78 Gainsboro st., Boston.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL to work in grocery and bakery in Somerville; good wages; references required. Apply to GARRITY, 78 Gainsboro st., Boston.

WANTED—At once, neat, experienced general housework girl; good plain cook and laundress; references required. MRS. N. C. NORTON, 78 Boston st., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—Strong white woman (Swedish preferred) to sweep and keep general house in order; best of wages; apply to J. W. KIMBALL, 24 Hancock st., Boston.

WANTED—Protestant woman to cook for 4 in family; must have had experience; good wages; references required. Apply to MRS. G. H. HUBBELL, 90 Palmer av., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Some one to assist in general housework; good home; good wages; right person; Protestant. MRS. GEO. B. JACKSON, 32 Bancroft av., Reading, Mass.

WANTED—General housework girl, Protestant, experienced, at once; no chamber work; references required; apply to W. B. HORTON, 141 High st., Reading, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; references required; apply by letter. MRS. G. R. SATTIG, East River, Conn. On trolley line from New Haven.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent cook; also experienced second maid; willing to go away for the summer; apply by letter only to MRS. P. L. BURHAM, 19 Washington rd., Springfield, Mass.

BOSTON AND N.E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced sleeve draper and skirt finisher. F. HUBLY, 711 Boylston st., room 22, Boston.

WANTED—Women pressers and ironers, experienced in all kinds of work, silk, wool, cotton, and all other materials; good work. L. H. DALOZ CO., 11 Humphreys st., Dorchester.

WANTED—Housekeeper; family of 3 adults; only experienced need apply; after 6:15 p. m. MRS. MEACHAM, 14 Glenwood rd., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Seventeen competent millinery saleswomen for trimmed and untrimmed hats, flowers, feathers and ribbons; permanent home; good wages; references required. M. WETHERS, 21 Temple pl., Boston.

WANTED—Wilcox & Gibbs straw hat machine operators at once; experienced; \$12. LAUF HAT CO. on Exchange st. (1 below Worcester theater), Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Girls, 16 or over, for light, clean work; also girl for stock room and kitchen. MONARCH LAUNDRY CO., Derby av., Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged capable woman to keep house for family of three; room and board; good wages; references required. CHARLOTTE S. RUEL, 56 Lexington st., East Boston.

WANTED—Girls 16 years or older, experienced on half hose knitting machines; interested to learn this work invited to call on J. BROADBENT & SONS, Unionville, Conn.

WANTED—Some one to assist in general housework, family of 2; good home; for light housework; good wages; references required. B. JACKSON, 32 Bancroft av., Reading, Mass.

WANTED—Bright young lady to work in art store; small salary to start. A. WEIL, 240A Bowdoin st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—General housework maid; good wages; references required. Apply to J. W. KIMBALL, 24 Hancock st., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; please reply to MRS. WALTER HUGGLES, 107 Federal st., Boston.

WANTED—Finishers on waist; experienced; also sleeve maker. MISS FISH, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ABLE TUTOR desires to tutor in German, history, economics, government, or any secondary school subjects; Harvard graduate; references. WOODWARD RUFF, 61 Thayer Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR and office work, age 24, single, residence Everett, high school graduate; good references; mention 9101. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ADVERTISING CLERK—4 years on one New York paper and 5 years in an advertising agency. W. A. BROOKS, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

AMERICAN, 21, wants employment on poultry farm, where he can obtain practical experience in the business. H. WILSON, 60 Gardner st., Allston, Mass.

AMERICAN, middle-aged, many years' practical experience as bookkeeper, practical salesman, of more than ordinary business ability; 10 years with last house; seeks position with reliable house. LUCAS, 487 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

AMERICAN, 20, married, desires position as clerk (railroad and U. S. army experience), or as confidential man; also grocery clerk and collector. J. ELLIOTT JR., 140 Columbia rd., Boston.

AMERICAN MAN desires position in office or as confidential man, bookkeeper, knowledge of advertising; can run typewriter. FRANK C. BELL, 10 Lambert st., Boston.

BARBER (colored), first class, desires private work in home or other places where he does not need to travel; good references; mention 9084. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, residence Cambridge; 33 years' experience; 131. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, confidential clerk, age 60, married, residence Woburn, 15 years' experience as bookkeeper; 20 as salesman; can furnish good references. MONTAGUE, 912. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKBINDER, willing work, wants position where there is opportunity for learning; good references; blank book making; no matter what wages; no acceptance. A. BUBENICK, Gen. Del., Hartford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger and invoice clerk, thoroughly familiar with office routine, \$15 per week; good references; mention 9067. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, no previous experience, 19, single, residence Woburn, \$8 to start; mention 9089. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, single, residence city, 7 weeks' experience, willing and alert; mention 9171. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BRITISH GENTLEMAN (bachelor, 39) of culture, university graduate, who has traveled in every country, speaks several languages; would like position where his experience and knowledge would be useful; is a good raconteur and can make very entertaining evening; act as personal conductor to parties wishing to travel; reply by letter only. HUGH HERDLEY PAULFORTH, 70 Church st., Hillside, Malden, Mass.

BUTLER (colored), first class, neat and capable, with references; desires position in private family, or first-class boarding house. Write THOMAS LEE, 16 Hammond st., Roxbury.

CARPENTER, American, single; go anywhere; wants work for the summer; tools, experience. FRANK D. HART, 47 E. Concord st., Boston.

CARPENTER—First class man would like work on summer cottages. J. J. MULLINS, 20 Claremont pk., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanical driver, 45, married, residence Woburn; \$20 wk.; mention 9004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR would like position in private family, 5 years' experience; best of references from last employer. RALPH SULLIVAN, 55 Farragut rd., South Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, American, careful driver, 6 years' experience on best makes of cars; do repairs; temperate and obliging; thoroughly acquainted with Boston and suburbs; can furnish best of references. HERBERT L. BURNHAM, 35 Appleton st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position in private family or on truck; 2 years' experience; best of references. CHARLES J. JACOBSON, 8 Smith st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR and auto repair man, 45, single, residence Woburn; \$15 wk.; mention 9002. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no family, wishes position in the country all the year round; is a pleasant driver; strictly temperate; mention 9112. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, white, strictly temperate, married, thorough mechanic, careful driver, 5 years' experience, desires position; private or truck; willing to go anywhere. JAMES J. FIDELITY, 120 Longwood av., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Packard and Cadillac cars, wishes position; private or truck; mention 9069. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; 6 years' experience driving and repairing high grade cars; strictly temperate; best of habits; will go anywhere; can furnish excellent references. ASHLEY TENNEY, 382 Main st., Everett, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Seven years' experience, married, permanent strictly temperate, commercial, touring; references from last employers; careful driver. M. B. WILLIAMS, 141 Derby st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; thorough experience, single, best of references; careful driver; willing and obliging. W. M. J. TAYLOR, Dartmouth st., Allston, Mass.

CHEF, 36, married, residence city, \$20 week; Al experience and references; mention 9002. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHEF, first class, open for engagement in the coming season; intelligent, temperate and good manager; for interview address DANIEL J. CALLAHAN, 30 DuPont st., Arlington Heights, Mass.

CHEF, 36, married, residence city; \$20 wk.; can furnish Al ref. from reliable source; mention 9080. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (timekeeper and typist); age 28, single, residence Woburn; \$15 wk.; good references; mention 9132. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (stock), also production clerk and draughtsman; age 28, single, residence Woburn; \$15 wk.; good references; mention 9132. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (stock), also production clerk and draughtsman; age 28, single, residence Woburn; \$15 wk.; good references; mention 9132. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (stock), plumbing supplies, 42, married, residence Everett, \$10-\$12 week; mention 9088. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLLECTOR (insurance house), 63, married, residence Woburn; \$10 wk.; good references; mention 9081. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLLECTOR (insurance), 63, married, residence Woburn; \$10 wk.; good references; mention 9081. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORED MAN would like position as porter or general work; good references; WM. CARRINGTON, 66 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

COLORED MAN would like position as porter or general utility man; good references. WM. CONKLIN, 10 Trumbull st., Boston.

COLORED YOUNG MAN (16) wants position; store or porter work or work in private club preferred. Address SOTHERN, 60 Gardner st., Allston, Mass.

COLORED YOUNG MAN, intelligent, desires employment; capable and willing; has some stenographic work; would make good stenographer; good references; mention 9081. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR (mechanical) and chauffeur, 21, single, residence Woburn, \$15 wk.; mention 9072. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical) and chauffeur, 44, residence Woburn, married; \$20 wk.; good ref., mention 9069. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN, engineer and surveyor, 30, married, residence Boston; \$70-\$100 mo., willing to consider a position out of town; equal qualifications; and exp. mention 9084. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN (handling A.C. and D.C. switchboards), age 28, single, residence West Lynn; \$18 to start; is Al man, good references; mention 9081. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, first-class man, 28, single, residence Woburn; \$15 wk.; good references; mention 9093. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, on stock exchange boards preferred, age 38, single, residence Woburn; \$15 wk.; good references; mention 9093. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT—Young man, age 1

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant woman, wants position or as assistant in small family; pleasant home desired; suburbs preferred; please apply by letter to MRS. G. A. GOULD, care Mrs. H. I. Lynde, Hartford Terrace, Roxbury, Mass. 31

LADY'S MAID or governess—Position wanted by European young lady of good family, college education, fluent French and Italian, some English; experience in dress-making in fine embroidery and fancy work; will go to any state. MILE A. BEAULIER, General Delivery, Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored), first class, desires work by day or week or to take home or work in apartment or lodging house. Write Mrs. HATTIE LEE, 10 Hammond st., Roxbury. 27

LAUNDRESS wants family or club washing to do at home; large sunny yard; J. LINNEN, 3411 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 27

MAN AND WIFE, 52 and 38, desire position as planters or farmers; good experience; 80-100 acre; mention 9086. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

MILLINER desires position. MRS. J. MAY, 18 Huntington av., suite 50, Boston. 20

MORNING WORK wanted by young colored woman. Apply to Mrs. E. L. COSTELLO, 31 Westminster st., suite 1, Boston. 26

MOTHER'S HELPER or companion—Situation wanted by graduate trained attendant of children; please apply by letter to MARY LANDERS, 478 Geneva av., Dorchester, Mass. 26

NEAT, clean colored woman would like to do general housework; capable of doing work of any kind; best references; MRS. MARY GRIGGS, 1 Steven st., Boston. 20

NEAT YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like chamberwork or waiting or light housework; to go home nights. Address MISS EVA ANDERSON, 66 Reed st., Roxbury. 25

OFFICE ASSISTANT and stenographer, 25, single, high school graduate; mention 9086. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

OFFICE WORK, age 20, single, or errand work; had previous experience; \$1 week; mention 9086. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

OFFICE WORK, age 22, single, residence Roxbury; 86, high school graduate; mention 9086. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

PIANIST—Young lady, desires position as an accompanist; also teaching, beginners preferred; Lambert method. MRS. ANNIE H. HARRIS, 10 Elmrose ter., Dorchester, Mass. 26

POSITION WANTED as attendant; experienced. MRS. MARGARET MACK, 46 Dorchester, Mass. 26

POSITION wanted by an American woman (Prot.) as cook or waitress in camp, or could care for apartment and children; references. MRS. E. ELLSWORTH, 194 Thornton st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

POSITION WANTED as helper or foreman; lady with reliable Boston firm; MRS. E. ELLSWORTH, 194 Thornton st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

POSITION WANTED as general girl in apartment; city preferred. MRS. BELLE HOLLY, 42 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

PRIVATE SECRETARY, clerk (library work preferred). HELEN M. MOSES, Worcester; \$15 wk.; grad. high and normal school; at present employed in library work; in good health; opportunity for growth for right man; write, stating age, address, and references. MRS. E. ELLSWORTH, 194 Thornton st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

READER—A talented speaker, reader and monologist desires a position; will travel or consider short engagements for clubs or parties. Address MRS. F. HOLLY, 116 Northampton, Mass. 31

REFINED YOUNG LADY would give services in exchange to finish course in shorthand, typewriting. HELEN M. MOSES, Worcester; \$15 wk.; grad. high and normal school; at present employed in library work; in good health; opportunity for growth for right man; write, stating age, address, and references. MRS. E. ELLSWORTH, 194 Thornton st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

RELIABLE WOMAN would like situation doing work by the day or week; home nights. MRS. C. TUCKER, 5 Hathorn sq., Charlestown, Mass. 26

SALES LADY (bakery), age 30, married, residence Roxbury, \$8 wk. Mention 9086. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

SCOTCH NURSERYMAID, experienced, references. MARGARET MACK, 46 Dorchester, Mass. 26

SEAMSTRESS—Experienced in fine sewing and embroidery; work with dressmaker. Address MISS R. COMPTON, 10 Dale st., Worcester, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER, Protestant, long experience, desirable salary; position either whole or part time; accustomed to meeting people, assisting on books and general detail work. MRS. F. HOLLY, 116 Northampton, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER, 19, single, residence Montvale, \$8 wk.; high school graduate; mention 9077. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

TEACHER in domestic science would like position; best of references. ELEANOR ELIZABETH SMITH, 17 Hawkins st., Danvers, Conn. 27

TWO SISTERS want position together; good cook and laundress; 2 years' experience. MISS JENNIE MCKINNON, 72 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

WANTED—Day sewing in families; capable of using patterns to some extent, or will do plain sewing or mending. Address ROSE HOPKINS, 62 Grove st., Somerville, Mass. 25

WANTED in small family of refinement; position as nurse, housekeeper, seamstress or companion; middle-aged lady without encumbrance; best of references. M. FURBER, 280 E. 34th st., Boston; phone B. 5470-M. 25

WANTED—By competent seamstress and milliner, position in private family, hotel or institution. Address A. E. MURPHY, 11 Pleasant pl., Leominster, Mass. 25

WANTED—Position at general housework by woman with 12 years' experience; 25 a week. MRS. LOTTIE A. ANDERSON, 35 Rancley st., Winchester, Mass. 25

WANTED—Situation by middle-aged lady as housekeeper; large experience and reference. Address MRS. KATHARINE WEDDEN, 802 Main st., Malden, Mass. 27

WANTED—By American Protestant woman, position as housekeeper or caretaker for parties leaving their homes for the summer. MRS. M. E. DOLPHIN, 25 Lyons st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960. 27

WANTED—Parties to take care of; call or write. ELLA BLISS, 2 Willow Park, suite 5, Boston. 25

WANTED—American Protestant woman desires situation as working housekeeper in small family; references exchanged; a little past middle age. Address MRS. V. M. BEAN, 31 Belle av., West Lynn, Mass. 29

WANTED—Position by an expert domestic attendant; 12 years in one office; can furnish A1 references. L. I. PRATT, 1 Beacon st., Winchester, Mass. 25

WANTED—Seamstress and assistant bookkeeper position by a young lady, capable of handling a small set of double entry books. Address AGNES LEONARD, 55 Mountfort st., suite 3, Boston. 25

WANTED—Position by young Protestant woman to care for child of three years or over; Boston or suburbs preferred; please answer by letter only. J. AUGUSTIAN, care Mrs. C. ANDERSON, 32 Rice st., North Cambridge, Mass. 25

WANTED—Position to wait on elderly person; good references. BLANCHE M. DAVIDSON, 30 Wadsworth av., Waltham, Mass. 25

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—Day work near Roxbury as mother's helper for young girl. PLACE MENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school, 29 WANTED—Evening office work for bright high school girl. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school. 29

WANTED—Day work near Cambridge as mother's helper for young colored girl. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school. 29

WANTED—By respectable woman, accommodating work of any kind or general work in small family; good reference if letter. High school graduate. MRS. J. LYNN, 108 Inman st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

WOMAN with child wants position in private family; prefer country; good references. Apply to MRS. JENNIE HARRIS, 33 Bonair st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 308-W. 25

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, bright and of good appearance, would like morning work, office work or care of child; call or write to EDNA GALLIMORE, 384 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston. 25

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 3 years in high school, desires position where she can learn to do general housework. Address LOUISE ROLLINS, 8 Smith av., Boston. 29

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like position for the summer, washing dishes, or other light work. Address GRACE BUTTS, 37 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, married, 40, desires housework, mending, or other light work; best references. Address EMMA MANTLE, CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE, 15 Newbury st., Boston. 25

YOUNG GIRL (Finnish), 11 months' experience, wants position as general housework girl; references given. Address MRS. O. K. LASTS, 26 Westford st., Allston, Mass. 25

YOUNG ITALIAN LADY would like to do general housework; Italian; Italian; Italian. Address DURANTE, 471 Broadway, Revere, Mass. 25

YOUNG LADY wishes position as private secretary, age 21, single, references; best of references furnished. MARY P. DANIELS, 27 Dane av., Somerville, Mass. 25

YOUNG LADY would work as a skirt finisher with dressmaker. EDITH BOWEN, 27 Oak Grove ter., Roxbury, Mass. 31

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

ASSISTANT MANAGER—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced salesmen; must be men with ability; good personal appearance and address; absolutely essential. Apply at office of general manager. 25

A JANITOR WANTED—Protestant man, married, age 40, single, references; an alert man could plan the work so as to have large part of day for other employment. Address MRS. J. LYNN, 108 Inman st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

YOUNG FOREMAN—Thoroughly experienced baker of rolls and breads; as foreman of bakery department; apply superintendent's office, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 25

BUSINESSMAN—Number of experienced, for clerical department; permanent position; apply superintendent's office, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 25

BUTLER—Must come well recommended. Apply H. P. TAYLOR, 504 Wellsley av., Pittsburgh, Pa. 25

ENGRAYER on steel and copper, first-class; capable of doing all kinds of work for the right man. THE KEATING CO., 715 Sanson st., Philadelphia. 25

FOOD OR KITCHEN MAN—Boarding house or private family; 20 years' experience; sleep in and small wages. WILLIAM C. CLARK, 200 E. 14th st., New York. 25

ELECTRICIAN, experienced in construction and maintenance of electric wiring for houses, lights and motors; construction of Englishman home. CYRIL J. PARKINSON, care of 302 French av., Elmford, N. York. 25

FLORIST—Experienced young man desires position, private or commercial place; references. WILLIAM DAVIS, 64 Ford st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

GENTLEMAN (age 28) wishes position as bookkeeper or credit man; can furnish bank and telephone references; please write. ELMER VON HUYCKE, 254 43d st., New York. 25

MACHINIST, repairer Singer sewing machine; 10 years' experience; references. MICHAIL CHEN, DIKIAN, 110 Lexington av., New York. 25

MERCHANT SALESMAN, young educated German, 25 years old, three months in this country; experienced in all branches of import and dry goods; references; position. Address CURT BAUCHWITZ, care of Gartner, 10 W. 102d st., New York. 25

MILITARY ENGINEER—Experienced young man desires steady position; central states preferred; temperate; references. HARRY DESELMIS, Delevan st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

PAINTER—Experienced young man desires steady position; central states preferred; temperate; references. HARRY DESELMIS, Delevan st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

POSITION wanted by all-round man; desire inside woodwork. J. P. DILL, 1004 Bedford st., S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. 25

POSITION WANTED to represent firm as salesman in Great Britain; one who has had successful experience in selling on the trade. E. R. HITZ, 1027 E. 10th st., New York. 25

SALESMAN, capable, 12 years' experience on road and city, desires to make change; can show immediate results; energetic and vigorous. Address J. D. NETTLETON, 329 Mutual Life bldg., Philadelphia. 25

YOUNG MAN "COOK"—Position wanted by young man of good address. JOHN SHAWNE, 197 West Main st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

TELEGRAPHER, educated young man, good address, steady position; central states preferred. MICHAEL CARR, 414 E. 10th st., New York. 25

TIN AND SLATE ROOFER and general mechanic desires steady position; A1 mechanic R. CANNON, 211 E. 20th st., New York. 25

TWO YOUNG MEN, temperate, conscientious, now holding positions in chemical works, desire to change to large farm. H. L. HUMPHREYS, 8 Hickory, New York. 25

VIOLINIST, European experience, would like position in a country or college; any part of U. S. A. RICHARD J. PERRIER, 50 W. 30th st., New York. 27

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, energetic, desires position in dry goods house; wide experience; best references. ABEL KAUFMAN, 27 East 11th st., New York. 25

YOUNG GERMAN (24 years), 3 months in this country, correspondent and bookkeeper, is seeking position; has been in bank and in dry goods store. R. W. RAD, care Gartner, 10 W. 102d st., New York. 25

YOUNG MAN of good appearance, education and with 10 years' office experience; desires position with reputable firm; salary or salary and commission. M. E. TOWNSEND, 865 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25

YOUNG MAN, 28, understands care of country place, lawns, lawns, boats, etc.; desires position as manager or assistant; references. ALBERT BEYER, 200 E. 32nd st., New York, N. Y. 25

YOUNG MAN, married, 27 years of age, desires position with real estate and insurance; in dress factory; thoroughly understands dress business. SIDNEY LYONS, 890 Irving st., Bronx, New York. 25

YOUNG MAN, some executive ability, desires clerical position; conscientious and industrious; good references. A. F. ROBERTSON, 225 W. 14th st., New York. 25

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

50 — OPERATORS — 50 Experienced on high-grade silk and wool dresses; highest prices paid; week or piece work. Apply all week. J. M. COHN, 6-10 East 32d st., New York. 29

PRESSERS, experienced on waists and dresses. Apply J. M. COHN, 6-10 E. 32d st., New York. 29

SALESWOMEN—Suits. R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thorough saleswomen for their women's and misses' suits, coats, dresses and gowns. Apply at office of general manager, between 430 and 530 p. m. 25

SALESMAN—Bakery. R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced salesmen for their bakery. Apply at office of general manager, between 430 and 530 p. m. 25

SHIRT OPERATORS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced operators on the custom shirts; power machine. Apply at office of general manager. 27

WAITRESS, required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, for position at third floor, main building, all week. 25

WANTED—Capable, experienced housekeeper to supervise household where two servants are kept; the day house. Address EMMA MANTLE, CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE, 15 Newbury st., Boston. 25

WANTED—Competent woman for general housework; good cook; no washing. J. M. COHN, 6-10 E. 32d st., New York. 29

WANTED—Experienced saleswomen for their retail candy stores; permanent positions; suitable salary. Address MRS. J. LYNN, 108 Inman st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

WANTED—Several experienced cashiers for retail candy stores; permanent positions; suitable salary. Address MRS. J. LYNN, 108 Inman st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

YOUNG LADY to assist in dental office; a week to start; white, Protestant. F. C. PAIDON, 535 W. 11th st., New York. 27

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

ACCESSORY SALESMAN—Ambitious young man desires position as inside accessory salesman; reasonable wages; chance for advancement. RAYMOND HARRIS, 540 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 31. 25

AN OPENING DESIRED for a young man (21) who is attempting to make his way in New York; experienced in salesmanship at a living salary; abundant in initiative and tact; familiar with office work; highest salary offered. Address MAN S. CARROLL, 153 W. 93d st., Albany, N. Y. 25

BOOKKEEPER, salesman, credit work, thoroughly experienced; business; salary \$12. W. ALBERT WILSON, 4940 Penn st., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. 25

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced, married, white, Protestant, American; good mechanic; best references; position where; apply by letter. WALTER E. SEARL, 1530 Ingersoll st., Philadelphia. 25

CHAUFFEUR—Wishes position; private or commercial; English; will refer; apply by letter only. A. D. DUFF, 118 Martin av., Haverford, Pa. 25

CLERK—Experienced young man, temperate, desires steady position; central states preferred. THOMAS CALLAGHAN, 70 E. 10th st., New York. 25

COOK or kitchen man—Boarding house or private family; 20 years' experience; sleep in and small wages. WILLIAM C. CLARK, 200 E. 14th st., New York. 25

ELECTRICIAN, experienced in construction and maintenance of electric wiring for houses, lights and motors; construction of Englishman home. CYRIL J. PARKINSON, care of 302 French av., Elmford, N. York. 25

FLORIST—Experienced young man desires position, private or commercial place; references. WILLIAM DAVIS, 64 Ford st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

GENTLEMAN (age 28) wishes position as bookkeeper or credit man; can furnish bank and telephone references; please write. ELMER VON HUYCKE, 254 43d st., New York. 25

MACHINIST, repairer Singer sewing machine; 10 years' experience; references. MICHAIL CHEN, DIKIAN, 110 Lexington av., New York. 25

MERCHANT SALESMAN, young educated German, 25 years old, three months in this country; experienced in all branches of import and dry goods; references; position. Address CURT BAUCHWITZ, care of Gartner, 10 W. 102d st., New York. 25

MILITARY ENGINEER—Experienced young man desires steady position; central states preferred; temperate; references. HARRY DESELMIS, Delevan st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

PAINTER—Experienced young man desires steady position; central states preferred; temperate; references. HARRY DESELMIS, Delevan st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

POSITION wanted by all-round man; desire inside woodwork. J. P. DILL, 1004 Bedford st., S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. 25

POSITION WANTED to represent firm as salesman in Great Britain; one who has had successful experience in selling on the trade. E. R. HITZ, 1027 E. 10th st., New York. 25

SALESMAN, capable, 12 years' experience on road and city, desires to make change; can show immediate results; energetic and vigorous. Address J. D. NETTLETON, 329 Mutual Life bldg., Philadelphia. 25

YOUNG MAN "COOK"—Position wanted by young man of good address. JOHN SHAWNE, 197 West Main st., Rochester, N. Y. 25

TELEGRAPHER, educated young man, good address, steady position; central states preferred. MICHAEL CARR, 414 E. 10th st., New York. 25

TIN AND SLATE ROOFER and general mechanic desires steady position; A1 mechanic R. CANNON, 211 E. 20th st., New York. 25

TWO YOUNG MEN, temperate, conscientious, now holding positions in chemical works, desire to change to large farm. H. L. HUMPHREYS, 8 Hickory, New York. 25

VIOLINIST, European experience, would like position in a country or college; any part of U. S. A. RICHARD J. PERRIER, 50 W. 30th st., New York. 27

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, energetic, desires position in dry goods house; wide experience; best references. ABEL KAUFMAN, 27 East 11th st., New York. 25

YOUNG GERMAN (24 years), 3 months in this country, correspondent and bookkeeper, is seeking position; has been in bank and in dry goods store. R. W. RAD, care Gartner, 10 W. 102d st., New York. 25

YOUNG MAN of good appearance, education and with 10 years' office experience; desires position with reputable firm; salary or salary and commission. M. E. TOWNSEND, 865 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25

YOUNG MAN, 28, understands care of country place, lawns, lawns, boats, etc.; desires position as manager or assistant; references. ALBERT BEYER, 200 E. 32nd st., New York, N. Y. 25

YOUNG MAN, married, 27 years of age, desires position with real estate and insurance; in dress factory; thoroughly understands dress business. SIDNEY LYONS, 890 Irving st., Bronx, New York. 25

YOUNG MAN, some executive ability, desires clerical position; conscientious and industrious; good references. A. F. ROBERTSON, 225 W. 14th st., New York. 25

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, multi- (22), Protestant, respectable family; neat appearance; refined, unquestionable character; good education; ambitious; industrious; first-class references; desires position of any kind; will take anything; can furnish unquestionable references. JOHN LESTER MAYHODD, 159 1/2 Hall st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25

YOUNG SALESMAN wishes position; has been with large graphite, pencil and crayon firm 15 years; best references; prefer territory northern New Jersey, Long Island and New York city vicinity. H. W. BAIRD, 564 Richmond av., South Orange, N. J. 25

YOUNG MAN (20) wants work auto repairing or running car; 3 1/2 years on local motor. JOSEPH SCHUBERT, 157 East 25th st., New York. 31

CHILD—Trained, would go to Northampton, Mass., for child from ESTHER ECKSTEIN, 5008 Jefferson av., Chicago. 27

DAY-KEEPER, competent, practical, over 10 years' experience; will leave city with reliable concern; will leave city with reliable concern. Address MRS. E. L. TRICK, 411 E. 11th st., Philadelphia. 25

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, competent and familiar with phases of office work; desires position. Address EMMA J. SMITH, 2085 East 102d st., Cleveland, O. 25

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Real Estate Market News



T. What of Activities



Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, held at the City Club Monday night, John J. Martin was re-elected president for the ensuing year. The directors also ratified previous action in the appointment of the following committees:

Executive, John J. Martin, chairman; arbitration, John B. Dore, chairman; entertainment, Willard Wells, chairman; insurance, Herbert S. Frost, chairman; harbor and waterways, Frank F. Crane, chairman; legislative, G. F. Washburn, chairman; publicity, W. J. McDonald, chairman; George F. Washburn, chairman; brokers council, Charles Bruce, chairman; membership, Charles S. Judkins, chairman; metropolitan affairs, William Minot, chairman; suburban development, Luther C. Greenleaf, chairman; taxation, Cyrus C. Mayberry, chairman; city planning, George W. R. Harrison, chairman.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

A copy of the following resolution on the proposed additions to the State House as passed by the last board of directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange has been filed with the committee on ways and means, Courtney Crocker, chairman:

Resolved, That the beauty of the State House and its surroundings is a valuable asset of the city of Boston and that any adjoining building for state purposes not in harmony with the simple and stately lines of the capitol would be a deplorable and needless injury which the people, proud of their old State House, would naturally resent; that it has always been assumed that when enlargement of the building became necessary, such enlargement would naturally be the construction of longitudinal wings studiously preserving the architectural design of the old building and following the example of the Capitol at Washington.

SALES IN WEST AND SOUTH ENDS

Property at 17 Ashland street near Chambers street has been sold by Harris Tarlinsky to Ida Goldberg. It consists of a four-story brick house and 1005 square feet of land, all taxed for \$9300. The land carries \$2800.

Fanny Tarlinsky takes title from Edith A. Russell to 31 Lowell street, near Causeway street, being a 3 1/2-story brick house on 650 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$4500, including \$2000 on the lot.

The South End parcel was sold by Hannah Welch to Abraham N. Maloof. It consists of a four-story brick house at 136 Hudson street, near Curve street, and 1250 square feet of land. The improvements are assessed for \$2500 and the lot for \$2200 additional.

DORCHESTER AND HYDE PARK

The frame dwelling and stable at 55-59 Walnut street, junction of Rice street, taxed to Josephine V. Clark et al. executors, have been sold to Edward W. Foye. There is a lot of land containing 9000 square feet, taxed for \$2700, also a part of the total assessment of \$5700.

Bridget T. Hayes et al. have purchased a frame house and 3325 square feet of land at 35 Spring Garden street, near Harbor View street, formerly owned by Mary E. Henderson. The assessors value the property upon the basis of \$4300 on improvements and \$800 more on the land.

The Hyde Park parcel is at 104 Redville street, junction of Buckingham street, being a frame dwelling and 8850 square feet of land, all taxed for \$2400. The Mary E. Dolan estate conveyed title to Nellie M. McCarthy.

WEST ROXBURY SALE

Robert T. Fowler reports that he has sold for John A. Havey the new two-family frame dwelling 10 Welton road, West Roxbury, and 4500 square feet of land which is assessed for \$800. The house being new is not yet taxed. The purchaser, Anna G. C. Hewins of West Roxbury, buys for investment.

He also sold for Anna G. C. Hewins a parcel of land fronting on Pleasant avenue, La Grange street and Chapin avenue, West Roxbury, consisting of 99,500 square feet, which the purchaser, John A. Havey, will immediately develop with high-grade, single houses for investment.

AUCTION SALES

J. E. Conant & Co. of Boston and Lowell report one of the most successful sales during their entire business career. It was an auction sale, held by order of the receivers of the E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company of Buffalo, and extended over six days from March 17 to 22 inclusive. There was a total attendance of 1969 persons, representing many large firms and prominent individuals from a number of states, Canada and England. The total aggregate in sales for the week amounted to \$250,400.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Hannah Welch to Abraham N. Maloof, Hudson st.; q. \$1.
William E. Barrows to James T. Wetherald, Chauncy st.; q. \$1.
Eliza P. Wetherald to Frank W. Lambert, Back Bay pk.; q. \$1.
Lena Grauman to David Starr, Salem st.; q. \$1.
Philip Siegel to Henry J. O'Meara, Ivy st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Harris Tarlinsky to Ida Goldberg, Ashland st.; q. \$1.
Edith A. Russell to Fanny Tarlinsky, Lowell st.; w. \$1.
Frederick R. Sears, Jr. et al. to Frederick

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. T. Moore, twenty-seventh infantry, upon expiration of leave to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Haan, general staff, assigned as chief of staff at eastern department and of first division.

First Lieut. J. R. Ames, dental surgeon, upon arrival in United States proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. F. L. K. Ladman, dental surgeon, upon arrival in United States will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Brig.-Gen. E. Z. Steever, retirement announced.

Capt. R. H. Goldthwaite, medical corps, upon arrival in United States to Fort Hamilton.

Capt. G. H. Knight, corps engineers, relieved from duty in office of chief of engineers, proceed to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.

Assignments officers cavalry arm recently promoted announced: Col. Joseph A. Gaston and Jacob G. Galbraith, assigned; Lieut.-Col. William S. Scott, unassigned; Daniel L. Tate, fifth cavalry; Maj. Samuel G. Jones, unassigned; Melvin W. Howell, attached eleventh cavalry; Capt. Thomas M. Knox, fifth cavalry; Basil N. Rittenhouse, unassigned; William R. Taylor, third cavalry; John P. Hasson, attached sixth cavalry; First Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, assigned eleventh cavalry; Bruce L. Burch, fourth cavalry; Edgar M. Whiting, tenth cavalry; Edgar G. Elliott, ninth cavalry; Guy H. Wyman, eleventh cavalry.

Maj. Jay Ralph Shook, medical corps, detailed to enter army field service and correspondence school for medical officers, Ft. Leavenworth, to take course field service school, to Ft. Leavenworth army service schools, April 1.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, fifteenth cavalry, detailed in quartermaster's corps, staff Capt. Henry C. Smith, general staff (quartermaster corps), assigned fifteenth cavalry.

Captain Glasgow to Ft. Myer as quartermaster, and will assume charge construction work at Ft. Myer, vice Captain Smith.

Second Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., fifteenth cavalry, from office chief of staff to proper station.

Second Lieut. Homer M. Croninger, fifth cavalry, from Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to proper station.

First Lieut. Oscar T. Foley, sixth cavalry, placed in list detached officers, April 3, and First Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, cavalry, removed therefrom.

Lieut. Winfree assigned ninth cavalry, April 3.

First Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, cavalry, from military academy, April 3.

First Lieut. William E. W. MacKintay and William H. Bell, from eleventh cavalry to unassigned list.

Assignments officers cavalry arm recently promoted, announced: Col. August P. Blockson, unassigned; Capt. Charles C. Winnia, fourth cavalry; Frank T. McFarney, second cavalry; First Lieut. Joseph C. King, twelfth cavalry; George L. Converse, Jr., sixth cavalry.

Leaves of absence: Capt. Arthur D. Minick and Roland W. Case, ordnance department, three months on relief from ordnance department; Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, coast artillery, one month on relief from army and naval general hospital, Hot Springs; Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, medical corps, one month and 15 days; First Lieut. B. R. Camp, ninth cavalry, one month and 26 days on vacation present leave.

Navy Orders

Lieut. S. M. Robinson, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1913; to Jupiter as engineer officer.

Lieut. J. H. Towers, detached aviation camp, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to naval academy.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, detached command C-5, April 2, 1913; to command E-1.

Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, detached command submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. C. R. Hyatt, detached command E-1; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. L. Beck, detached North Dakota; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. (junior grade) P. N. L. Bellinger, Ensign W. B. Billings, Ensign V. D. Herberst and Ensign G. de C. Chavaler, detached aviation camp, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to naval academy.

Ensign Lewis Hancock, Jr., detached G-1, March 28, 1913; to command C-5.

Ensign J. R. Mann, Jr., and Ensign M. C. Cheek, detached Wyoming; to Asiatic station.

Boatswain Frank Hindret, detached Intrepid, April 5, 1913; to Jupiter.

Chief Machinist R. T. Scott, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1913; to Jupiter.

The Petrel and the Uncas at Guacana-yabo bay.

The Bailey and the Panther are at Tangier sound.

The California and the Maryland are at San Diego.

The Nero is at port Richmond.

The Arctura is at Guantanamo.

The Castine, the Tonopah, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the E-1 are at Jacksonville.

The Connecticut, the Florida, the Utah, the North Dakota, the Michigan, the Minnesota, the South Carolina, the Ohio and the Idaho left southern drill grounds for Tangier sound.

The Culgo left Vera Cruz for Guantanamo.

The Wyoming left Rockland, Me., for Hampton Roads.

The Whipple, the Paul Jones, the Preble, the Stewart and the Truxtun are at San Pedro.

SHIPPING NEWS

About 1900 pounds of pollock and 1500 pounds of hake were brought in by the fleet of six vessels at T wharf today. Arrivals: Squanto 75,200 pounds, Frances S. Grueby 63,500, Alice M. Guthrie 49,000, Mary de Costa 43,000, Buena 38,700 and the steamer Crest 31,000. The Crest also had 5000 scrod, 6000 soles and 150 catfish; Squanto 200 halibut and Frances S. Grueby 200 halibut. Dealers quotations were higher as follows: Steak cod \$3.75, haddock \$3.75, pollock \$8, large lake \$6.75, medium lake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.25.

Shares of \$157 and average crew earnings of \$150 is the record for a four weeks' fishing trip of the schooner Yakima, Capt. Robert Wharton, say reports from Gloucester, where the vessel berthed Monday, coming from Quero. The total receipts were \$4081. The cargo included 45,000 pounds of halibut, which sold for 13 cents and 10 cents a pound.

More than 3000 passengers are on steamships which are due to arrive at Portland this week and next. There are 1050 passengers on the steamship Dominion which left Liverpool Saturday, calling at Halifax, where some will disembark; the German steamship Pisa from Rotterdam, leaving March 7, has 963 for Portland; the Barcelona from Rotterdam and the Pretorian from Glasgow each have many passengers.

Loading cargo at Portland, Me., the steamship Englishman of the Dominion line, returns to Avonmouth Thursday. On her recent arrival the vessel brought in some 150 tons of cargo for that port.

Scheduled to reach Portland early today, the steamship Cerevena of the Thomson line from Middlesboro, Eng., will discharge 1000 tons of cargo at that port, having unloaded 500 tons at Halifax. On the return trip the Cerevena will carry out a full grain cargo.

In tow of the Boston tug Mercury, the hull of the new pogie fishing steamer, contracted for by the Portland Company, is now in Portland to take on machinery and houses. The Macomber & Nickerson Company of Providence, R. I., are owners of the vessel, the hull of which was built at the yard of Robert Palmer & Son of Noank, Conn. With a length of 145 feet, the vessel's beam is 22 feet and she has a 10-foot draft. The capacity is for 3000 barrels of fish in the holds. Engines of 450-horsepower will propel the craft, which is to be delivered to the owners by April 20.

The Leyland line steamer Bohemian, Captain Hiseo, is expected to reach port from Liverpool with 55 cabin passengers early Thursday. Wireless advices received today indicate that she will not arrive below until too late to pass in Wednesday night. She was due here Monday. Among the passengers are: F. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denman, E. E. Eriksen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster, R. D. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hartley, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Herod, G. Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Powell, Dr. H. M. Read, Thomas Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. James Warr.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Qwestwise, Chase, Norfolk.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Savage, Michalski, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos. 7, 9 and 17.

Tug Honey Brook, Bennett, Port Johnson via Salem.

Sch Reporter, Larkin, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared

Str Ansteldyk (Dutch), Braun, Rotterdam, via Philadelphia.

Str Howard, Hudgins, Norfolk.

Str Alleghany, Chase, Philadelphia.

Str Isabella, West, New York.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailed

Str Edison Light, Sewalls point; tg Tamauqua, Philadelphia, twg bgs Ephraim, Newnamy, and Maple Hill; Strs Ansteldyk (Dutch) Rotterdam via Philadelphia; Boston (Br) Yarmouth N. S.; City Memphis, Savannah, Howard, Norfolk; Isabella, Newport News; Alleghany, Philadelphia, Newton, Sewalls point; H. F. Dimock, New York; tgs Murrell Norfolk, twg bgs Cassie and Harvard; Marx, Philadelphia, twg bgs Chas. F. Pritchard and Horace A. Allyn; Daniel Willard, for Edgewater, twg bgs Stroudsburg; Perth Amboy, J. C. Morab, Honey Brook, Plymouth, Scranton, Piedmont, Savage, Watuppa, and Concord.

MALDEN ARRANGES FOR POSTOFFICE

Mayor Charles Schumaker, F. W. Estey, city engineer, and Paul M. Foss, president of the Malden common council, are to day in Washington conferring with officials of the treasury and post-office departments relative to a location for the proposed \$175,000 postoffice building as authorized by Congress.

The city would take the land at the junction of Main and Ferry streets as a site but the property forms an angle at the junction of the two streets and under the specifications furnished by the treasury department the lot will not conform to its requirements. It is for the purpose of having the requirements of the treasury department altered to conform to the proposed location that the city officials are in Washington.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

JACKSONVILLE, March 23.—Arrd. schr Fanny C. Bowen, Newport News; 24, strms Apache, New York; Ligonier, Port Arthur.

Sld, 24, str Arapahoe, New York.

Anchored at Mayport, schrs Carrie Strong, Elizabeth Gilbert, Lydia E. Deering and Robert M. McCurdy.

MOBILE, March 24.—Arrd. str Fjell, Porto Cortez; tg E. R. Cooney, twg bg Cid Pettibone, Port Arthur.

Cl, str Nueces, New York; schrs Lizzie E. Dennison, Jucaro, Cuba; Celia F. Sagua la Grande; Jos P Cooper, Havana; 19, Hartney W. Isabella de Dagua.

NEW HAVEN, March 24.—Arrd schrs Centennial, Calais via Boston; Thos. R. Wooley, Fishers Island; Ella, Greenport; A. & A. Reeves, Rockaway; Bessie & Lelia, New London.

Sld, str William S. Tompkins, North port.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Arrd strs Samara, Havana; Howth Head, Galveston; Mongibello, Genoa; California, Havre via Las Palmas; Cuban, Liverpool via Barbados; Mexican, Galveston; Atlantis, Cienfuegos; Coppename, Port Limon; Comon; New York; Turrialba, Bocas del Toro.

Cld str Sopera, Genoa via Norfolk; Craighead, Hamburg; Excelsior, Havana; Santona, Progresso; Kiora, Mobile; Angola Californian Port Tampa.

Sld from Port Eads, str Nor, Laguna; Excelsior, Havana; Glanton, Aarhus.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Jos J. Cuneo, Baravoa; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Querida, Cardenas; Navahoe, Georgetown, S. C. and Wilmington; Satilla, Texas City; Suriname, Paramaribo, Demerara, etc; Verona, Palermo; Offenbach, Hamburg and Shields; Panama, Cristobal; Antilla, Tampico; Sious, Tuspan; Berwick Lake, Charleston, S. C.; Bay Port, Newport News for New Bedford; Pawnee, Philadelphia; Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore for Boston twg bg; sch William P. Hood Philadelphia; tug Astral twg a bg; Monocacy, twg three bgs.

Hundreds of idle men were at the city hall trying to secure the promise of work when the paving work begins. About 40 men were hired in the street department yesterday.

MR. MELLEN ASKS HEARING ON BILL

Asking that a hearing be given before the full crew bill is signed, Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad, today sent a telegram to Governor Sulzer of New York. The telegram reads:

"On behalf of the Boston & Maine, the Central New England and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, I beg to urge upon your excellency the desirability of a hearing before you affix your signature to the full crew bill."

LAWRENCE HAS \$135,000 FOR PAVING

LAWRENCE, Mass.—At a special session of the municipal council yesterday a paving loan resolution was adopted calling for \$75,000, which with a \$60,000 balance from last year, will give Alderman Hannagan \$135,000 to spend on permanent street improvements this year. The streets to be paved are: Jackson from Haverhill street to Essex street, South Broadway from the North canal to the Boston and Lowell crossing, and Merrimack street from South Broadway to South Union street.

SALES FROM PHILADELPHIA

Minneapolis, for New York, March 23.
Minnetonka, for New York, March 23.
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SALES FROM BOSTON

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This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

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SALES FROM NEW YORK

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SALES FROM NEW YORK

Shoe and Leather Industry News of Railroad Operations

SHOE TRADE IS DISPLAYING MORE ANIMATION LATELY

Orders Not Conspicuously Large, but Come at a Time When Most Needed to Keep Factories Busy — Prices Continue Firm and No Sign of Yielding

Considerable activity was manifested in the shoe business the past week, the mail and spot orders being so generally reported that it is but a fair presumption to call it the best week of the year so far.

While the orders were not conspicuously large according to the standard of many past years they were much appreciated as the reserves of the factories had been worked down to a condition which would demand a reduction of the working forces, but this influx of business has changed the whole aspect to a gratifying extent.

Shoe manufacturers still harbor the belief that the stock market must weaken under the pressure of a backward shoe business. This would seem a reasonable conclusion when viewed from the condition of one's own shoe plant, coupled with statements from neighboring industries similar in their chief essentials, but if the local shoe merchants would take a wider scope of vision they might see that the tanners are not wholly dependent upon the shoe trade for their business.

Furthermore, the pessimistic expressions which have become common of late serve to give buyers a cautionary thought and continue their hesitant attitude into the limits when the placing of orders becomes necessary if their trade requirements are to be provided for.

The men's fine shoe business for the season now coming to a close has been very satisfactory and the prospects for a good fall run is assuming excellent promise. The firmness of the advanced prices has not curtailed the volume of the trading to any appreciable extent. At present the factories are fairly busy and the reports from the men on the road are good.

The next lower grade has considerable work on hand yet while some of the manufacturers claim that they have enough to run full up to May 15. With many buyers to hear from, the factory folks are not much concerned regarding the future. Prices go as stated, buyers accepting or rejecting as their judgment dictates.

Makers of heavy working shoes have a better control of their product than has been the case in the past, and it is full prices or no sale in about every instance. The activity in the different grades and leathers is so general it is difficult to specialize any one kind, unless it be the elk skin shoe. Chrome, both black and tan, are moving freely and in the lower qualities kangaroo and split are having an excellent demand.

Manufacturers of boys' and youths' shoes are just as firm in their prices as though the factories were crowded with work. One who is regarded as the largest producer said that it was useless to think of lower prices when the daily reports of leather not only showed the fallacy of such a course, but gave a strong prospective of higher values.

Ladies' footwear prices are correlative with those of men's wear. Some of the factories have but little cutting ahead, others report enough for several weeks to come. Samples for the spring of 1914 are occupying much attention just now. Staples will not be changed much in style. The sharp spring shoe which has been modified somewhat, the shank has also dropped the heel about 4.8 and the top lift is larger but the same features as have been noted in the toe and upper seem to have been preserved. Fancy combinations will be even more plentiful than before, some of the creations being novel as well as showy.

A gratifying improvement in the call for misses' and children's dress and school shoes was stated by many of the manufacturers. It came when needed as the cutting rooms were short of work. Even though the dull spell was discouraging, prices were held firmly and the reported acts of discrimination were denied.

Footwear for the little folks has been very active and still holds so. Makers have plenty of work ahead of them, and are shy about promising quick shipments.

A digest of the leather situation shows a condition of strength which is calculated to upset the prophecies of those predicting a drop in values. There have been special lots which the dealers wished to close out, offered at prices below market rates, but the trade ended there; nothing beyond the lot offered was even considered.

Shoe manufacturers do exactly the same, as all factories collect goods through counters, mistakes and many other reasons hard to define, which cannot be applied to orders and are closed out at prices below their real value, yet no well posted buyer, under the circumstances, would claim that shoe prices had sagged. As a matter of fact a rise of a cent a pound in B. A. leather was seriously considered last week, and a new price list for union sole leather is already made out, but will not be put in force until the tanners decide to do so.

Calf skins are an exception because the prices have caused buyers to substitute, but consider side upper leather, there is nothing to it but firmness and a probable advance for the best tannages. Splits, at one time a drug on the market, cannot be had with any degree of promptness even at top prices. Stringency and strength are features which predominate the leading brands of leather today and there is nothing apparent to justify operators to wait for better terms.

Hemlock sole leather had an average week's trade. One or two large sales brought the total up to a fair amount. Cable business was mediocre, but a few foreign buyers are on their way here, which may account for a part of it.

Union backs are selling to the satisfaction of the tanners. While the prices remain steady there is a bullish attitude assumed. Rejects and offal are scarce.

Oak sole leather is moving well and at top prices. Nothing of any account is to be found in this market.

Calfskins are still inactive. Something doing all the time, but there is a lack of interest on the part of the buyers. Tans and gun metal feature the market, yet not remarkably so.

Side upper leather trading is good. The demand for elk is very good, thus follows chrome, kangaroo and satin. Splits are sold ahead and orders absorb receipts at once. All kinds of finished splits are active.

Some patent side dealers report an excellent business, while there are others who are having a dull season. Patent calf is in short supply, jappers being far behind the demand. The season is approaching the end for which this stock is needed, so the finishing shops are being rushed.

Glazed goat skins had a comparatively quiet week, although the outlook is promising, as there are more kid shoes being sold than for many seasons back, which will favorably affect this stock. Prices are unchanged. Raw stock is firm, with an upward trend.

BIG INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND BEEF

WASHINGTON—The decrease in the meat supply available for exportation is sharply illustrated by the February export figures just compiled by the statistical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. They show the number of cattle exported in the eight months ended with February, 1913, only 12,636 head against 270,219 head in the corresponding months of 1907, and the quantity of fresh beef exported only 4,709,047 pounds, against 175,806,649 pounds in the corresponding months of 1907. That this shortage in the exportations is due in part at least to an actual reduction in the number of cattle in the United States is evidenced by the fact that the total number of cattle on farms, according to figures of the department of agriculture, was on Jan. 1, 1913, only 56,527,000, against 72,524,000 on Jan. 1, 1907.

Still another evidence of the demand in the United States for an increase in its cattle supply is found in the figures of the department of commerce which shows an enormous increase in the importation of cattle, the number imported into the United States in the 8 months ended with February, 1913, being 222,000 head, against 12,500 head in the corresponding months of 1907. Thus while the number of cattle on farms has fallen from 72,500,000 to 56,500,000 in the six-year period in question, the number exported has fallen from 270,000 head to 13,000, the quantity of fresh beef exported has fallen from 176,000,000 pounds to 4,730,000 pounds, and the number of cattle imported has increased from 12,500 head to 222,000 head, all of these figures of imports and exports being for the 8 months' period ended with February of the years named.

The table which follows shows, for the years 1907 and 1913, the number and value of cattle on farms in the United States, the number and value of those imported, the number and value of those exported, and the quantity and value of fresh beef exported, the import and export figures relating to the eight months ended with February of the years named:

NEW MANAGEMENT MAKES HEADWAY

The various public utility companies supplying electric light, and power in Montpelier and Barre and adjacent towns, which were consolidated last November, and are now being operated by Charles H. Tenney & Co. as the Montpelier & Barre Light & Power Company, have made excellent headway under the new management.

The various steam plants which were operated separately have been brought together into a central steam station, the capacity of which is being increased and will be completed by the middle of April. The improvement in this station will add over 3000-horsepower. This new steam installation will be used as an auxiliary to the four hydro-electric stations and also to enable the company to take on new prospective business. Since last fall about 1000 additional horsepower has been sold. A contract has recently been made with the Burlington Light & Power Company through which the Montpelier & Barre Light & Power Company, beginning next September, will purchase about 3000 k. w.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A moderate recovery occurred in the New York turpentine market yesterday when leading operators advanced their quotations about 2c to a basis of 43c per gallon ex-yard on assurances that no more of the so-called "naval stores trust" spirits will be unloaded indiscriminately.

Rosin—Selling of the American Naval Stores Company's holdings of this turpentine derivative has carried prices for all grades off materially, but operators regard their present quotations as merely nominal in the absence of even a moderate inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$5.80, Gen. Sem \$5.90, Graded B \$5.90, D \$5.90, E \$5.90, F \$5.90, G \$5.95, H \$6.00, I \$6.20, K \$6.85, M \$7.10, N \$7.35, W \$7.00, WW \$7.00.

Tar and Pitch—Fair absorption of tar continues to be noted at \$6, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirits not quoted. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard \$3, soft \$4, virgin \$4.

SAVANNAH—Turpentine spirits firm at 38 1/2 @ 39 1/4. Sales 243, receipts 267, exports 87, stock 15,208. Rosin firm. Sales 1198, receipts 658, exports 830, stock 108,042. Prices: WV \$7.00, WW \$7.40, N \$7.20, M \$6.90, K \$6.25, I \$5.45, H \$5.35, G \$5.30, F \$5.25, E \$5.20, D \$5.15, B \$5.10.

E. R. THOMAS MOTOR CAR CO.

A total of \$256,400 was realized from sale of property of E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company at Buffalo, which was disposed of at auction by J. E. Conant & Co., of Lowell. Bidders from all over the country were in attendance, as well as from Canada and England, the aggregate attendance for the week being 1080.

DISBURSEMENTS IN BOSTON FOR COMING MONTH

Dividend and Interest Payments in April Estimated at \$33,317,647 Including Those of Local Copper Stocks

TELEPHONE CO. SHARE

Dividend and interest disbursements payable in Boston in April are estimated at \$33,317,647 compared with \$42,525,500 in April last year, \$27,100,000 two years ago, and \$26,485,500 in April, 1910.

Included in the above figures is the entire amount of dividends payable by the copper companies listed on the Boston stock exchange which in several instances are not paid in Boston, although a large portion is distributed to Boston stockholders.

The payments to be made in April are always large locally, owing in part to the 19 Boston national banks making semi-annual and quarterly dividend payments on April 1, while the semi-annual interest on a large amount of national, state and city bonds falls due for payment next month.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company makes the largest individual payment next month, being called upon to pay \$6,881,920 on its 3,440,990 shares of stock represented with \$6,487,240 on 3,243,620 shares a year ago.

The city of Boston and the commonwealth pay \$4,223,160 (\$2,604,400 principal) and \$265,206 (\$185,500 principal) respectively in interest and principal on their bonds on April 1, compared with \$2,334,228 and \$187,875, respectively, last year. In the current month the city had no interest payment falling due, while the state paid \$321,842 in interest and \$12,000 in principal.

The copper companies paying dividends next month, with rate, are as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910
Amherst	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Anacosta	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Copper Range	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Deer Creek	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Old Dominion	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oscoda	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
U. S. Steel	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
U. S. Steel	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
U. S. Steel	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
U. S. Steel	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50

*Dividends paid semi-annually in January and July until September, 1912. Paid in April.

The classification of estimated payments to be made next month follows. National bank dividends, \$839,750; interest and principal state and Boston bonds, \$4,488,366; interest and principal on other municipal, \$743,100; dividend on American Telephone & Telegraph, \$6,487,240; interest on railroad bonds, \$2,400,000; interest on miscellaneous bonds, \$1,525,000; interest on United States government bonds, \$3,370,000; dividends on railroad shares, \$2,750,000; dividends on copper shares, \$3,214,191; miscellaneous dividends, \$10,500,000; total, \$33,317,647.

Dividends payable by New England railroads in the next few weeks amount to \$5,898,770, as follows:

	Capital	Rate
Berkshire	\$1,078,700	1 1/2%
Bos. & Albany	250,000	4%
Boston & Maine	250,000	4%
Boston & Providence	4,000,000	4%
Concord & Mont. (C. I.)	800,000	4%
Concord & Mont. (C. I.)	500,000	4%
Concord & Mont. (C. I.)	450,000	4%
Concord & Mont. (C. I.)	6,057,000	4%
Fitchburg	18,800,000	4%
Maine Central	14,801,500	4%
North R. R. of N. H.	3,008,400	4%
Norfolk & Worcester	2,990,000	4%
New Haven	180,031,000	4%
Old Colony R. R.	22,294,000	4%
Providence & Worcester	3,500,000	4%
Vermont	3,392,000	4%

*Payable March 31.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Bluefield, W. Va.—Mr. Aaron: U. S. Blues Aires—A. & F. Saccione; Essex, Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. M. Smart of Smart Bros. & Co.; U. S. Chicago—C. H. Bennett of Doty and Bennett; U. S. Cincinnati—A. Levy of Charles Mels Shoe Co.; Lenox. Montgomery, Ala.—B. B. Well of Abe Well & Co.; Essex. New York—Wm. Kellers of Claffin Thayer & Co.; Essex. Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Adams. Richmond, Va.—I. Stern of Stern & Co.; Tour. St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Lane of Geo. F. Dettman & Co.; Essex.

Bristol, Eng.—Peter Allison of Davies & Co., Ltd.; Tour. St. Louis—R. B. Baldwin; 100 South St. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

PACIFIC MAIL IS DOING WELL

NEW YORK—Current earnings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are said to be showing up well in comparison with a year ago. During the past few months gains have been recorded. Reports have been current that the Southern Pacific company would sell its holdings in the company, but from an authoritative source it is learned that nothing of the sort is contemplated. Rumors were that the steamship lines would be sold in order that the service might participate in the Panama canal business when that waterway is thrown open to the public.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one-half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual
Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
Union	26.0%	26.0%
Old Boston	25.5%	25.5%
New England	26.8%	26.8%
Fourth-Atlantic	25.8%	25.8%
Merchants	25.9%	25.9%
Second	25.7%	25.7%
Shawmut	24.1%	25.0%
Commerce	25.0%	25.3%
Webster & Adams	27.1%	26.5%
Boylston	27.7%	26.7%
First	25.4%	25.1%
Security	28.4%	26.8%
Winthrop	26.5%	27.3%
Commercial	26.4%	26.3%
Average	25.9%	27.1%

Average legal reserve is .1 per cent lower and average actual reserve is unchanged from a week ago. Nine of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 6 in actual reserve. Two banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against two below last week.

BONDS FOR BAY STATE ROAD

The railroad commission has assigned for a hearing on March 26 the petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company for authority to issue \$429,000 additional bonds, comprising \$266,000 first mortgage bonds of the Boston & Northern street railway and \$163,000 mortgage bonds of the Old Colony street railway, the proceeds to provide for funding \$429,000 floating indebtedness.

Through a technicality in the law, the railroad commission was prevented from acting on the bond petition at the same time that action was taken upon the recent issue of 6600 shares of Bay State preferred at \$115 per share. The stock issue was approved March 5.

Under the Massachusetts statute an issue of bonds by a street railway company in excess of outstanding capital stock is not permissible. It was necessary that the 6600 new preferred shares be issued and outstanding before any action could be taken on the issue of bonds.

Stockholders of the Bay State street railway, at a special meeting March 12, reaffirmed action taken at the meeting Jan. 14, in approving the issue of \$429,000 bonds, and a petition was again subsequently filed with the railroad commission, the new issue of 6600 preferred stock at that time being issued and outstanding and represented at the meeting.

EARNINGS OF RUMELY CO.

NEW YORK—It is expected the report of the R. Rumely Company for 1912 fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last, will show a surplus after the preferred equal to between 10 per cent and 11 per cent on the common stock. Interests of the corporation declare that the 6 per cent dividend on the junior shares is not in danger, and it undoubtedly will be well protected if the estimates for the current year are confirmed by business of the immediate future.

Officials figure on a gross for 1913 of about \$24,000,000 as against approximately \$17,000,000 for 1912 and most of the increase will consist of short-time business done on practically a cash basis.

MINNEAPOLIS MONEY RATES

MINNEAPOLIS—Money rates here are firmer. "We are about back where we were prior to Jan. 1, when 6 per cent was the current rate," said Vice-President Crane of First National Bank. "There was an intermediate period of somewhat easier tendency. Recently the firmness of eastern money markets, or rather general conditions there, have had some influence West."

"Conditions look good for Minneapolis and country west and north of here. Spring will open with a favorable crop prospect."

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$26,901,686	\$34,670,210
Balances	1,329,206	2,065,617

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$88,187.

YALE DEFEATS ILLINOIS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Yale varsity swimmers defeated University of Illinois Monday night, 40 to 31. McPhee was the chief point-getter for Yale, finishing first in the 100-yard breast-stroke race and the 100-yard back-stroke event.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS DEPRECIATION CHARGES

Liberal Amounts Set Aside for Upkeep of the Property Responsible for Less Favorable Showing of Net Earnings—Operations for January

United Railways of St. Louis in January recorded a satisfactory gain in gross earnings, although there was a small loss in net, as compared with a year ago. Depreciation allowances were heavier, so that surplus available for dividends was also smaller. On the basis of results shown, the company earned at the rate of 4.25 per cent per annum on its preferred stock, as compared with 3.40 per cent in 1912. January figures, however, cannot be taken as an example of what will be shown for the entire 12 months, as in 1912 the actual surplus available for dividends was equal to 6.95 per cent on the \$16,383,200 preferred stock outstanding.

Following are the operating results for January together with changes:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$997,195	\$894,909
Oper. exp., tax and dep.	723,167	\$673,734
Net earnings	274,028	\$221,175
Other income	7,197	3,798
Total income	281,225	\$224,973
Int. charges	22,212	\$15,334
Surplus for divs.	\$3,013	\$20,639

*Decrease.

The foregoing gain in gross revenues was equal to 6.96 per cent and the loss in net 7.41 per cent, as compared with a year ago, while the falling off in surplus was equal to 21.42 per cent. Actual operating expenses increased 12.07 per cent, allowance for depreciation 28.23 per cent and taxes 2.03 per cent, while the gain in other income was equal to 111.71 per cent.

Had it not been for the unusually heavy increase in depreciation allowances there would have been a gain instead of a loss, in net earnings for the period referred to above. Charges for this purpose were \$119,623 as compared with only \$93,289 in January last year. The actual

operating costs were \$531,191 against \$491,815 and taxes were \$52,333, contrasted with \$51,300. It is noteworthy, however, that there should have been a saving in interest charges.

For some time past liberal amounts have been allowed for depreciation in order that the property might be kept in the highest possible state of operating efficiency. The reduction in fixed charges is the result of the policy established at the time dividends were suspended a couple of years ago of reducing outstanding debts. At that time there was a loan of \$1,300,000 incurred for improvements, betterments and obligations. This obligation has since been liquidated from surplus earnings and the property further improved, so that today it is in a position to operate on a satisfactory basis.

It should be mentioned that the higher actual operating costs in January resulted from the increased wages paid to employees, while maintenance allowances were also substantially greater. But with continued gains in gross business a more satisfactory net showing should eventually develop.

Affairs of the United Railways have been more or less in the limelight for some time as a result of the so-called mill tax suits, which are still pending before the courts. It is impossible to state when a final adjustment of this controversy will be reached, but it is hoped that it may be soon in order that the company may proceed with certain plans which it now has under consideration. It is not expected that the new financial plan will be executed, nor is it probable that dividends will again be resumed until this decision has been rendered. Dividends were suspended on Sept. 13, 1910.

POSITION OF BOSTON & MAINE BONDS AND GUARANTEED STOCK

Decline in Boston & Maine shares to record low levels brings the question of the safety of Boston & Maine's bonds and of the guaranteed stocks squarely to the front. The stocks of the underlying leased roads have for a week past been pressed for sale and the demand for Boston & Maine bonds has almost disappeared. Prices of the guaranteed stocks have in all cases declined sharply; Boston & Maine bonds, it must be admitted, may be obtained on a 5 per cent basis.

Any fear, however, as to the ability of Boston & Maine to pay the interest on its bonds and the rentals, in the forms of interest and dividends guaranteed on the leased roads, is entirely groundless and disappears when the analytical test is applied.

In the 1912 fiscal year Boston & Maine's charges were shown covered with a balance of \$1,200,248. Surplus in the 1911 year was the smallest ever reported, \$355,988. In 1910 the balance after fixed charges was \$2,850,621.

This is by no means, however, the entire story of Boston & Maine's protection for its interest charges in these years.

As has been pointed out, the feature of the operations of Boston & Maine since control by the New Haven in 1910 has been the expenditure of large sums on maintenance of property, which are included in operating expenses, and on permanent improvements, which have been charged to capital accounts.

The matter of expenditures on maintenance of roadway and of equipment, of course, directly affects net earnings. Every dollar expended in upkeep over and above what is needed to keep the property in operating condition is really hidden income.

In the years prior to 1910 Boston & Maine could never be charged with concealing earning power in its maintenance. Since 1910 it would be entirely proper to assume considerable hidden income in the maintenance accounts of Boston & Maine, if the roadway and equipment had been in good condition when the large expenditures of the past three years began.

If the same standard of upkeep had prevailed in the years since 1909 as was followed in that year, Boston & Maine would have shown surpluses instead of deficits after payment of dividends. The New Haven policy, however, has been otherwise; a program of thorough renovation and modernization has been followed.

To consider only the matter of maintenance appropriations, as these directly are reflected in the balance of net earnings applicable to interest and rentals; the standard of upkeep was lifted in the 1910 fiscal year to \$10,700,000 from a level always under \$9,000,000 in years previous, and in the 1911 and 1912 years the total maintenance charges included in operating expenses were further advanced to well above \$12,000,000.

While it is true that Boston & Maine needed every cent of this increased maintenance, and needs it for a year or two more, it is also instructive to realize just how earning power has been sacrificed to property upkeep since 1910. Loss of earning power on account of better care and development of the road's facilities is quite different from loss of earning power on account of mismanagement and inefficient methods. It is directly to the benefit of stock-

holders to have their property maintained at a high standard, and this is what has been done with Boston & Maine since 1910, although in the meantime, combined with higher wage costs, this has resulted in smaller reported balances of profits for

Leading Events in Athletic World

CALIFORNIA IS EXPECTING TO BEAT STANFORD

State University Appears to Have Best Prospects in Big Dual Athletic Track Meet Which Takes Place Next Month

MAY GET NEW RECORD

BERKELEY, Cal.—University of California's varsity track athletics are fast getting into championship form for their dual meet with Leland Stanford, Jr.

Several events are already conceded to the representatives of the colleges. Very little doubt attends the outcome of the pole vault, which is expected to be an easy Stanford victory. J. A. Miller has already cleared the bar at the 12 ft. mark. Elbert Vall, California's only hope in this event, has not done better than 11 ft. 6 in. this year and now comes the report that he has been professionalized.

The weight events are regarded as a strictly California affair. No Stanford athlete has approached the mark of 164, attained by K. Shattuck in the hammer throw, the best cardinal mark thus far being 138 ft. 3 1/2 in. This latter mark has been repeatedly equaled by Homer Coolidge of Healdsburg, who is counted upon to annex second place in his event.

Experts also claim the sprints for California, although Campbell of Modesto has completed the 220-yard dash in 22.3-5s., which time is 4-5s. in advance of that made by Wadsworth of California. Besides, Stanton, the veteran Berkeley sprinter, is expected to figure in the sprint point winning. Then, again, F. Woods is expected to work wonders against the Stanford runners. Wadsworth has a preparatory school record of 21.4-5s. in the 220, so there is little cause for anxiety in this race. Californians prophesy a lowering of the Stanford-California intercollegiate record.

Stanford will probably take first place in the distance races with California bidding for second and third in both events. Stanford enthusiasts evidently are counting on their phenomenal freshman, H. Whitted of San Dimas, to defeat California's veterans, Beeson, Mayens and MacLise, in the hurdles, but this is not considered probable by the Blue and Gold adherents. Beeson and Havens are running in splendid form considering the time of the year. Havens has unfortunately been in college at the same time as Beeson and MacLise and the competition has been a little too strong for him. This spring, however, he seems to be taking the barriers even better than Beeson. MacLise is the dark horse this year as he has been training at Davis, where he has been attending the university farm. His work last year, however, was excellent and if he comes up to his previous form this year he will surely prove a contender.

The half mile looks doubtful at the present time. If California intends to take this event her men will have to undergo a marvelous improvement. John Cooper of Modesto, one of the varsity hopes in this race did not show his usual class a week ago and was unable to take even a place in the finals of the interclass which were run off Tuesday. Like most of the other Blue and Gold entries in this event, however, he is naturally slow to round out into form.

California looks forward to a sweep of the quarter. It does not seem that any man can be entered by Stanford that will better the time made already this year by James Todd, who recently ran the distance in 50s. Cecil Straub should be second.

Californians claim both the broad and high jump for their squad. With Stanford's hope, Templeton, taking first place in the tryouts with a jump of 5 ft. 9 1/2 in., it seems that E. J. Beeson will have no trouble winning as he has already done 6 ft. 3 1/2 in. and upon invitation he was closely approached by McFee, a freshman from Los Angeles. The latter went over the stick at 6 ft. 2 in. Also, Airolo of French Camp, has cleared it at 5 ft. 7 in.

Fred Allen, present holder of the Pacific coast intercollegiate record for the broad jump, is in fine form and undoubtedly will take first place from Stanford. He has not entered in competition this year but has been performing well during the weeks of training. Grover Bedeau lately put the shot 39 ft. 9 in. in a competition held on the Stanford oval, but he will have to improve if he expects to wrest any laurels from Fred Thomas of California. Thomas has been sending the shot a little over 40 ft. consistently and there is every reason why he should improve considerably.

BROOKLYN BEATS COBBS TEAM

AUGUSTA, Ga.—After the fifth inning of the much-postponed game between the Brooklyn Nationals and Cobb's All-Georgians, which was played Monday, the National leaguers had no difficulty in winning, 7 to 1. While Rucker was pitching for Cobb's team his teammates could do little, getting only two hits in four innings. Holmes and Muller, who succeeded him, were not as effective. Pitchers Allen and Ragon were the most effective, striking out 11 men and confining the hitting to three singles in five innings. Cobb's team scored its only run in the first inning on a scratch single, an out and Cobb's single.

Veteran Pacific Coast Athlete Expected to Win Points in Field Events



E. J. BEESON, '13
University of California Track Team.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Athletics are to wear the familiar white elephant on their sweaters this year.

Annapolis academy appears to have a fine pitcher in Vinson, who held Pennsylvania to a shutout last week.

Manager Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals says he expects Pitcher Ferry to be one of his best boxmen this summer.

The St. Louis Americans have two tall pitchers this spring in Adams who is 6 ft. 5 1/2 in., and Weirman, who is credited with being 6 ft. 7 in.

The Cincinnati management has announced that every seat in the park will be reserved the day of the opening game. This is done to prevent overcrowding.

Reports from Hot Springs state that Manager Stahl and President McAleer of the Boston Americans are picking Pittsburgh to win the National League pennant this year.

Harry Bay, the former outfielder of the Cleveland Americans, is trying for the position of manager of the Madison, Wis., team. He was one of the fastest runners in baseball in his time.

Pitcher Mullin of the Detroit Americans has recommended his brother to Manager Jennings. The boy is 17 years old and is with the Ft. Wayne club. He is also a pitcher.

Manager Tinker is the first to name a regular lineup for the start of the 1913 season. It is as follows: Bescher, cf.; Bates, cf.; Tinker, ss.; Hoblitzell, 1b.; Becker, rf.; Egan, 2b.; Grant, 3b.; catcher, pitcher.

President Comiskey has signed a pitcher named Smith for the White Sox. He worked against Chicago in a recent practise game and showed up so well that Comiskey secured his release from the Boise team by wire.

NEW YORK NATIONALS WIN 3 TO 2
HOUSTON, Tex.—With Manager McGraw at second base and Doyle at third, the New York Nationals and Houston Buffaloes met Monday afternoon for a 10-inning game. It was the first extra inning battle for the New York team, which won, 3 to 2. McGraw fielded and batted well. In the 10th, Wilson made the deciding run with a three-base hit to the left-field fence.

PHILADELPHIA AGAIN VICTOR
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated Louisville Monday 2 to 0 in a five-inning game. This victory was the eighteenth in succession. Roger Salmon, the former Princeton pitcher, who had a trial with Philadelphia, is now wearing a Louisville uniform.

REUTHER SIGNS WITH PITTSBURGH
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—President Barney Dreyfuss has signed Walter Reuther, the star left-handed pitcher of the St. Ignatius College team of California, who has been pitching for three hits on March 10. Reuther leaves San Francisco today to join the Pittsburgh Nationals.

MALEER SELLS THREE PITCHERS
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—President McAleer announced Monday night he had sold Pitcher Martina to the Beaumont Club of the Texas League and Pitchers Watkins and Ainsworth to the Youngstown club of the Central League.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The subject of greens and their construction and proper upkeep is one which is particularly interesting to committees; but the average player does not concern himself about the matter beyond the fact of their excellence or the reverse as the case may be. We have been devoting quite a lot of attention lately to the committees, so let us look for a few minutes to the point of interest to the rank and file. Among his series of excellent articles in the World of Golf, J. R. Remer writes of putting as follows:

There is no truer saying than the very old one that the man who can putt is a match for any one. Putting really plays a very big part in the game of golf. If a man is a really good putter he can afford to make a lot of mistakes through the green and still do a good score.

If we think over the medal scores of our golfing career we will remember scores when we have played really bad, and yet through perhaps fluky putting have come out with a creditable total. On the other hand, we will remember occasions when we have been right on the top of our game until the green was reached, and there had been added up our score. The golfer, therefore, who wants to improve his golf value can do so with greater facility on the putting green than anywhere else. You may say that the facility is not so easy as the word implies.

I agree, but putting is, in my opinion, absolutely and solely a question of practice. I well remember when Tom Ball was at the West Lancashire Club at the period of his triumph in the "News of the World" tournament, he practised assiduously on the putting green. He was there morning, noon and night, and the result was I venture to say, some of the most marvelous putting which has ever been seen in golf. Practise is one thing, but if you are practising on unsound principles you will never improve your putting. The great thing to be remembered on the putting green is to keep perfectly rigid. Your feet, your knees, your body, your shoulders, your head, must keep absolutely still and rigid throughout the movement of the stroke.

There are several ways in which this can be secured. For myself, I am quite convinced that the most efficient method is that generally known as the 12-15 style. That is to say, the two feet are at right angles to one another in the same position as the fingers of the clock are when pointing the hour at 12-15. Now as to the head, be very careful to bend it down low. Bend it down right over the ball as low as possible, because it is much harder to take your eye off your ball if you do this. As to your hands, if you can keep your hands working together playing the ordinary grip, do so. If you find a tendency of the hands working against each other, use the overlapping grip.

There are two overlapping grips which are equally good. There is the usual style used in driving with the right hand gripping over the left. There is also the style adopted by Walter J. Travis when he won the amateur championship with the left hand overlapping the right. Always be very careful to hit your approach putts past the hole on the first green, even if you go out of easy putting distance on the far side of the hole. It is much easier to find the strength of the green if you are too strenuous on the first green. If you are very short on the first green, I will venture to say you will never find the greens properly with your approach putter for the rest of the round. Now the swing itself.

Do not adopt on any account the much advertised tip of resting your right elbow on your knee or your hip. Swing quietly and smartly, and take care to follow through. A good tip to make quite sure that you are following through is to put your ball about four inches behind a daisy. Try to hit the daisy head with your club after hitting the ball. Another tip is the one adopted by Lionel Munn, who passes the face of his iron putter over his hair before putting.

After the stroke has finished he can see by the imprint of the pimples or dimples of his ball on his putter face whether the putt has been properly played. Another good method of practising is to have a hole on your lawn about half the normal size. After practising at a hole of this size the ordinary hole looks like a bucket. The final word, however, on all putting advice is plenty of practise and a sound style.

PENN NINE DEFEATS YALE

WASHINGTON—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Yale in an 11-inning game Monday by a score of 5 to 4, the final tally coming in the eleventh session, when McGhie dropped a fly, allowing Haley to score the winning run. Sherman and Imlay pitched with honors about even. Puppely of Yale football fame made four hits and stole three bases. The summary follows:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R.H.E.
Pennsylvania 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 5 9 0
Yale 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 9 1
Batteries—Imlay and Schwert; Sherman and Burdette.

NEW YORK AMERICANS PLAY
HAMILTON—The New York American recruits and regulars resumed their practise games Monday, when the recruits were defeated 2 to 0 in a seven inning contest. Schultz and Ford pitched for the regulars and recruits respectively and their work was all that could be desired. The contest was errorless, the fielding being sharp and skilful. Manager Chance was back in the game, but his return was offset by the absence of Chase, who was out of the line-up.

BOSTON TAKES ANOTHER GAME FROM PITTSBURGH

Batting of Henriksen, Utility Outfielder, Is Feature of Fourth Game of Ante-Season Series

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Today will be devoted to morning and afternoon practise by the Boston Americans in preparation for the fifth game of the series with the Pittsburgh Nationals tomorrow afternoon. Boston now holds the lead in the series, two games to one, one being tied, and Manager Stahl and his men plan to put in a good day's work today that they may be in fine condition for tomorrow's battle.

Boston won the game Monday principally on the batting of Henriksen, the utility outfielder who took Speaker's place in centerfield. He broke up the game, when, with Red Sox on bases, he smashed the ball far out over the right field fence. He also found Camnitz for a single, and when Robinson went in to pitch Henriksen secured a three-base drive.

The final was 7 to 4. Each team made 10 hits, but the Red Sox combination realized 23 bases on their collection. Pittsburgh's best men, with the exception of Butler, were back in the game, but with Gardner and Manager Stahl out, the Red Sox presented a patched up combination at the start. Engle was at third, Carlstrom in the manager's place and Janvryn at shortstop.

Camnitz was unsteady and failed to get the ball over the plate. He passed three men in the second inning. Yerkes' infield scratch hit brought in one run and kept the bases full. Then came Henriksen with his hit. Yerkes also got a home run in the first inning, while Hooper's double and Henriksen's single accounted for the seventh run. The summary:

BOSTON AMERICANS
AB. R. H. TB. PO. A. E.
Hooper, r.f. 4 2 1 2 1 1 0
Yerkes, c.f. 3 2 2 2 1 1 0
Henriksen, c.f. 3 1 3 8 3 0 0
Lewis, 1b. 4 0 0 0 5 0 1
Engle, 2b. 3 1 0 0 0 0 0
Carlstrom, 3b. 3 1 1 8 0 0 0
Janvryn, ss. 4 0 2 6 1 3 1
Nunnemaker, p. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
O'Brien, p. 2 1 0 0 0 1 0
Brant, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wood, p. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 32 7 10 23 27 8 3

PITTSBURGH NATIONALS
AB. R. H. TB. PO. A. E.
Byrne, 3b. 3 1 1 1 1 0 0
Viox, 3b. 2 0 1 1 0 0 0
Caley, 1b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hofman, c.f. 2 0 2 3 0 0 0
Roe, c.f. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wagner, 2b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Miller, 1b. 4 1 2 5 13 0 0
Wilson, r.f. 3 1 2 4 1 0 0
Hendrick, ss. 2 0 0 0 2 0 0
Gibson, c. 2 0 0 0 2 0 0
Kelly, c. 2 0 0 0 2 0 0
Nunnemaker, p. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Robinson, p. 2 0 1 1 0 1 0
Hendrick, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 36 4 10 16 24 17 1
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Pittsburgh 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 4

Two-base hits—Hooper, Miller, Hofman. Three-base hits—Henriksen, Janvryn, 2. Wilson, Miller, Houder, Yerkes, Henriksen. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Bases on balls—Off Camnitz 5, off Brant 1. Stolen bases—Henriksen, 2. Errors—By Camnitz 4, Robinson 1, by O'Brien 4, by Brant 3. Hit by pitcher—By Camnitz, Engle. Hits—Off O'Brien 6 in 4 innings; off Camnitz 6 in 4 innings; off Brant 4 in 4 innings; off Robinson 4 in 4 innings. Umpire—Owens. Time—2h. Attendance—400.

*Batted for O'Brien in fifth inning.
*Batted for Camnitz in fourth inning.

CUP COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK Y. C. AGAIN DECLINES

NEW YORK—Members of the New York Yacht Club are today discussing the latest move on the part of the cup committee of the club in declining to reconsider the challenge from Sir T. J. Lipton for a race for the America cup. They are practically a unit in approving the stand taken and it is now certain that unless a challenge is received which conforms absolutely with the deed of gift under which the cup is held by the N. Y. Y. C., there is no chance of a race in the future.

Announcement to this effect was made this afternoon on behalf of Secretary Carmack of the club. A copy of the reply of the cup committee of the New York Yacht Club to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's request for a reconsideration of its recently declined challenge on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton also was made public.

The club maintains that it would be in violation of the deed of gift under which the New York Yacht Club holds the America's cup as trustee to permit the limitation of the size of the defender to that of the challenger. Many of the members believe, however, that should Sir Thomas Lipton challenge under their interpretation of the deed of gift the club would meet him with a boat of the same size as that with which he would attempt to lift the cup. The reply of Sir Thomas Lipton's request for a reconsideration of his challenge was framed by the cup committee and forwarded to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club by cable last Saturday. The New York Yacht Club will be asked next Thursday night to ratify the cup committee's action and there is every indication that it will do so.

PENN. STATE WINS 10 TO 0.
LEXINGTON, Va.—Pennsylvania State defeated Washington and Lee College, 10 to 0, winning in the ninth by timely hitting by Wardwell, who made a triple to deep center.

E. M. BYERS DEFEATS R. C. WATSON
AIKEN, S. C.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh won the Southern Cross golf tournament Monday, defeating R. C. Watson of New York, 4 up and 2 to play.

P. MCGILLIVRAY TAKES ANOTHER SWIMMING TITLE

Flamou Illinois Athletic Aquatic Star Wins 220-Yard National Championship at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Perry McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club is today receiving more congratulations from his friends over capturing the 220-yard national swimming championship title at Pittsburgh Monday evening. This makes the second time he has won within a week, the first having been the 500-yard title which he captured in New York Saturday night. He won the 220-yard title with his swimming mate, H. J. Heber, second, and N. T. Nerich of the New York A. C. third. The time was 2m. 29s.

Princeton University captured the triangular swimming meet from Pittsburgh A. A. and University of Pittsburgh in an exciting set of races, winning the meet with 28 points against 21 for Pittsburgh A. A. and 5 for the University of Pittsburgh.

In the contests between the two local teams and Princeton the latter captured first in every event except the fancy dive, which was won by a 15-year-old boy, Kenneth Lovejoy, a Pittsburgher, who got the decision over Capt. G. K. Wright of Princeton. In all the other events the Orange and Black had little trouble to win. The summary:

220-yard national championship—Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., first; H. J. Heber, Illinois A. C., second; Nicholas Nerich, New York A. C., third. Time—2m. 29s.
220-yard relay race—Princeton, first; Pittsburgh A. A., second; U. of Pittsburgh, third. Time—1m. 31.3-5s.
220-yard race—E. J. D. Cross, Princeton, first; Howard Ludwig, P. A. A., second; W. E. Hallcock Jr., U. of Pittsburgh, third. Time—2m. 29s.
100-yard race—E. J. D. Cross, Princeton, first; J. Bain, P. A. A., second; C. K. Rebie, P. A. A., third. Time—58s.
Fancy diving—R. M. Green, Princeton, first; Alfred Keegan, P. A. A., second; C. K. Rebie, P. A. A., third. Time—27.3-5s.
Princeton, first, distance 634ft.; Ralph D. Linn, U. of Pittsburgh, second, distance 500ft.; A. Ruppel, P. A. A., third, distance 500ft.

SHOEMAKER AND A. B. HYMAN WIN OPENING GAMES

NEW YORK—Two games are scheduled for today in the national amateur pocket billiard championship which started in this city Monday. E. F. Troy will meet N. B. McKenzie in the afternoon game with E. F. Reynolds playing J. E. Donnelly in the evening.

A. B. Hyman, the present champion, won the opening game Monday afternoon by defeating J. G. Donnelly by a score of 125 to 66. Hyman played a very strong game and his safety shots interfered greatly with Donnelly's playing. In the eleventh frame Hyman added 15 balls to his score through the misfortune of his opponent in making three scratches, which, according to the rules, forfeited the frame of 15 to Hyman. The summary:

A. B. Hyman—6 9 8 12 7 9 2 11 14 15 12 9
Total—125. Scratches—8. High run—15.
John G. Donnelly—5 6 2 7 5 12 7 3 0 0 2 5 2
Total—66. Scratches—7. High run—Referee—Norman Smith.

J. H. Shoemaker of Camden, N. J., was the winner in his section of the preliminaries over Harry B. Goetichius of the Amateur Billiard Club by a score of 125 to 69. The winner made a high run of 28 in his second and third frames. The best shot of the match was made by Shoemaker in the thirteenth frame, when he made a two-cushion bank shot behind the pyramid and connected with a five-ball combination which landed the object ball in the upper left-hand corner. The score:

Harry B. Goetichius—12 0 9 9 4 1 2 0 7 10 3 4 5
Total—69. Scratches—1.
J. H. Shoemaker—2 14 14 5 10 12 13 4 12 4 11 11 9
Total—125. Scratches—3. High run—28.

CONTRACTS AND RELEASES GIVEN
NEW YORK—T. J. Lynch, president of the National League of Baseball Clubs, announced Monday night the following contracts and releases:

Contracts—With Boston, Walter Dickson, George A. Tyler, with Chicago, James Sanderford, 1913-14; with Cincinnati, R. J. Egan, George F. Suggs, Raphael Almelund, with New York, Joseph P. Ferra, William A. Forrey, A. J. Shaffer, 1913-14-15; with Pittsburgh, Fred C. Clarke, Max G. Carey, Robert Byrne, Claude Hendrix.

Release—By Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, N. L., Ralph E. Capron.

NOVA SCOTIA SEVEN WINS PURSE

The Tecumseh hockey seven of Toronto defeated the New Glasgow team of Nova Scotia at the Boston Arena Monday night by the score of 4 to 3, in one of the fastest contests seen in this city for some time. The game Monday night finished the two-game series between these two teams for a purse offered by the Arena management, which was won by the New Glasgow seven, as having scored the highest number of points in both games. Saturday night the New Glasgows won 5 to 3.

DETROIT MEETS MONTGOMERY
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Detroit Americans meet the Southern League baseball team of this city today in a practise contest. Two games will be played before the visitors leave. Detroit played the farewell game with Mobile Monday, and won easily 8 to 4. Dubne pitched the first five innings and did not allow Mobile a hit.

B. S. C. TO MEET N. Y. A. C. HERE ON APRIL 12

The Brookline Swimming club and the New York Athletic club will renew aquatic relations on April 12, when the local swimmers will meet the New York club in a dual swimming meet at the Ocean Pier baths, Revue, for the first time in several years. Secretary L. A. Johnson of the local club has completed arrangements for the meet, and the dual events will be 50, 100, 220-yard races, diving, plunge and relay race.

The meeting of the two clubs considered the fastest aggregations in the East, marks the renewal of relations broken off in 1905, due to the fact that many of the local club's best swimmers scattered to various sections of the country to enter business. The present performances of the club, however, entitle it to more than passing recognition.

Beyond a doubt, the Brookline Club stands today at the head of all other clubs of its kind in New England and by its wins over the strong Brookline Gymnasium, Columbia University and Cambridge Y. M. C. A. teams, gives evidence of the strength and determination of the club to regain its former prestige, won by such sterling performers as LeMoine, McCormack, Holm, Avery, Boyce, Rich, McCormick, McKenzie and Moore. Brookline has had only one defeat during the season, having lost to the team from McGill University and Hodgson.

FAVORITES WIN AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—The semi-final round of match play in the women's division of the annual United North and South golf tournament is being contested here today, and with all of the favorites still in the first division, some excellent matches are expected. Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club meets Mrs. J. Raymond Price of the Oakmont Country Club, and Miss Myra Bradwell Helmer of Midlothian meets Mrs. J. V. Hurd (Dorothy Campbell) of Hamilton.

In the second flight Miss Agnes Blanche of Montclair plays Mrs. T. R. Palmer of Erie. In the lower half of the bracket Mrs. George C. Dutton of Oakley and Mrs. R. W. Thrift of Shawnee meet.

In the third division Mrs. J. H. Horner and Mrs. C. S. Jenks, both of Oakmont, Miss Edith Barnett of New Haven and Miss Jennie Brown of Yahnundags remain. In the fourth Mrs. J. G. Spence of Pittsburgh, Miss Priscilla Beall of Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. J. D. Cline of Cleveland and Mrs. J. P. Williamson of Wyoming are the survivors.

GARDNER BEATS J. COPE MORTON

PHILADELPHIA—E. W. Gardner of East Orange, N. J., defeated J. Cope Morton of Philadelphia Monday night in the first game of the Class A amateur billiard tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players for the championship of America. The score was 400 to 173. The contest was played at the Union League and was witnessed by nearly 1000 members and guests of that organization. The summary:

Gardner—21 0 3 0 7 10 4 0 0 0 0 2 1 5 0 13 49 0 1 40 49 11 22 0 12 1 7 0 1 3 19 4 50 19 22 24. Total—400. High run—30. Average—33.1-4.
Morton—7 4 0 17 16 1 0 1 0 1 5 14 0 21 10 12 2 11 8 3 0 4 1 0 3 4 1 3 1 0 1 0 25 10 1. Total 173. High run—25. Average—13-40.

FAUQUIER WINS POLO TROPHIES

AIKEN, S. C.—The final round for the Southern Cross cups played here Monday was won by the Fauquier county, Va., team. L. Rumsey was the star, although C. P. Dixon and C. Gano played well for Fauquier. For Aiken Goodwin played best.

The game for a special set of cups offered by the club was between the Army team and the Aiken freebooters. It was closely contested until half time. The Army then showed to advantage and scored easily in the last half, winning 13 1/2 goals to 7 1/2. There was a members' game afterward in which several players participated.

A CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS GAME QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINE

WHITE	BLACK
Marshall	Janowski
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
3 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3
4 P-K Kt 3	B-K 2
5 Q-Kt 3	B-K 2
6 P-Q R 3	Kt-K 2
7 P-Q R 3	Kt-K 2
8 B-K 2	Kt-K 2
9 B-K 2	Kt-K 2
10 Kt-Kt 3	Castles-Q R
11 B-Kt 5	K-Kt
12 K-B	K-Q 5
13 Castles	Kt-Q 5
14 Kt-K 5	Kt-Q 5
15 Q-Kt 3	Kt-Q 5
16 K-R-K	P-Q 6
17 Q-Q 2	Q-B 4
18 P-K 3	Kt-K 2
19 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
20 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
21 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
22 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
23 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
24 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
25 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
26 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
27 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
28 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
29 B-K 3	Kt-K 2
30 P-K 4	Q-K 2
31 R-Kt 4	Resigns

MARANVILLE IS BATTING STAR OF THE BOSTON TEAM

Shortstop Helps His Club Defeat Atlanta Club by Getting Four Hits in Five Times at Bat

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Boston Nationals and Atlanta Southern league team play the fourth game of their series here this afternoon. The games now stand two to one in favor of the Nationals following their 7 to 0 victory in the third match Monday.

Boston played a good game Monday, the team scored one run off Pitcher Brady, who was with the Boston team for a few weeks last year, but the emphasis to the victory came through hits made off Becker, who succeeded Brady. The Bostonians pounded Becker all over the field in the seventh inning and made four runs. Runs were added in the eighth and ninth innings.

Pitcher Hess, started in for Boston and held the locals safely at all times. Hogue, who succeeded him, also stopped the Atlanta team from tallying. Hess and Hogue each allowed three hits.

Mar

THE HOME FORUM

Washington at Alexandria

On the storied Potomac seven miles below Washington stands the city of Alexandria of famous name and memory. It lies between Washington and Mr. Vernon and is closely associated with colonial days and the great first President of the United States. The glory of its name, derived from that of the great captain of ancient days, is overshadowed here by that of the later man of heroic mold whose ambition was not for conquest but to build up a state where all men might abide in freedom and peace.

At Alexandria is still standing the Carlyle house, built in 1732 by John Carlyle of stone imported from the Isle of Wight. It is a notable type of the dignified architecture of the period, finished in exquisite perfection within and simple and strong in its exterior lines. According to an account in the New York Sun Washington was frequently a guest in this homestead and here Braddock had his headquarters during some of the struggles with the Indians. At the foot of the mahogany staircase, so tradition says, Washington once stood to await the coming of the lovely Sally Fairfax and on the way thence to the white and gold ball room he asked her the momentous question which was met with the famous negative that made Martha Custis the first in the list of gracious first ladies of the new nation. In the blue and white room of the Carlyle house Washington received his commission as a member of Braddock's staff in 1755, a post that gave him experience in the ways of the British army. Alexandria in those days was named Belle Haven. The Braddock house was the famous hotel of the town and still stands, as does also the house that bears the name of Lord Fairfax, one of the loyalist colonists. He entrusted the mapping of his Virginia estates to the young George Washington.

Quaint Name of a Cake

In olden times there was apparently a delicacy known as journey cake, doubtless made to carry when one traveled abroad on horseback or by coach. It would be interesting to know whether journey cake was the Johnny cake of a later date. None of the dictionaries at hand seem to relate the two names but the derivation of the familiar name for corn bread may easily have followed from the term journey cake.

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not to discourage.—William Ellery Channing.

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In a Lady's Album

Lines written by Daniel Webster below the signature of John Adams

DEAR lady, I a little fear
'Tis dangerous to be writing here.
His hand who bade our eagle fly,
Trust his young wings and mount the sky.
Who bade across the Atlantic tide
New thunders sweep, new navies ride,
Has traced . . .
His autograph upon this page;
Higher than that eagle soars,
Wider than that thunder roars.
His fame shall through the world be sounding,
And o'er the waves of time be bounding.
Though thousands as obscure as I
Cling to his skirts, still he will fly
And leap to immortality.
If by his name I write my own
He'll take me where I am not known;
The cold salute will meet my ear,
"Pray, stranger, how did you come here?"

Woodsy Depths of Washington Park in the City of Chicago



NOVEL NOTIONS OF RHYTHM

WHAT seems a new analysis of the always interesting subject of rhythm—interesting always to musical people, at any rate—is found in a book by Plunkett Greene, the popular singer. He says that singers usually think of rhythm as beaten in up-and-down strokes. There is always the down beat for the first accent, and with these recurrent down beats in thought the singer practically stays jiggling up and down on a single spot. But really the music is going always on and on, and rhythm should always be thought of, he says, as progressing in horizontal lines, pushing always on. The accent then becomes a forward push rather than a downward thump. Moreover, most singers think of but one accent or at most two (in so-called compound measure). Really every beat of the measure is an accent, and to think of it so, as a recurrent forward impulse, is to gain, he thinks, an entirely new sense of what rhythm is. Rhythm says always, On, on, on, to the very end of the song, to the very end of the last note of the accompaniment.

Mr. Greene says that there is no time for rest in a song. The rest marked for the voice should all be sung mentally, along with the piano part. The singer should never feel that he has come to a place to stop progress until the song is ended. If he lets down and thinks Rest, he will have to work up to his forward march again. Keep marching, is the rule of rhythm, and it is this sense of always going on and on which alone admits of the broad and long phrasing which is the final triumph of a singer's art.

Long phrasing is largely a matter of courage. It is not a question of amazing breath control, thinks Mr. Greene, but of thinking, of courage, of musical grasp of the wholeness of the phrase. If the phrase is thought as a unit, if the end of the phrase is in sight at the start, it can be sung, no matter how long. Let one study a song for this extended phrasing and he will find as the days pass that soon a phrase which seemed impossible to take in a single breath has at last become easy, but not because his chest measure—that is, his breath capacity—has developed. It is because he has learned to think it and to demand it of himself. When this command of the long phrase is sure, then the singer may find himself taking all sorts of liberties with his rhythm. That is, he may do what he will with his rhythm because he will never really take liberties. He will always have the wholeness of the phrase in thought and present it to the hearer. Often when singers take liberties with rhythm they merely chop the music up into bits, make ends of it here and there, and allow their own thought and the thought of the hearer to drop as if

Santa Barbara Beach

Now while the sunset offers,
Shall we not take our own,
The gems, the blazing coffers,
The seas, the shores, the throne? . . .

There earthly sorrow falters,
There longing has its wage,
There gleam the ivory altars,
Of our lost pilgrimage.

—Ridgely Torrance in Poetry.

Bridge in Maine Which Indians Built

Local historians have delved in vain for the history of an old stone bridge, the remains of which may be seen, leading from the main island of Deer Isle, Me., to Stinson's Neck, now the settlement known as Sunshine, says the Eastern Argus (Portland, Me.). So far as is known, it antedates the settlement of white men on the island, and is believed to have been constructed by Indians. Many interesting Indian relics have been found in the vicinity, and on one of the smaller islands near by, at the eastern entrance to Eggemoggin Reach, a few years ago were discovered the remains of what was declared to be a permanent Indian village—not a temporary fishing camp as some of the coast settlements of the Indians were.

I would be where each word is true,
Each eye sees what it looks upon;
For here my eye has seen but few
Who in each act that act have done.
—Jones Very.

BE OF GOOD COURAGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is perhaps no virtue which more quickly calls forth our admiration than that unshaken confidence which we call courage. The thought which calmly and bravely faces adverse circumstances must include a measurable faith in the ultimate supremacy of good. The triumph over false evil appearances of the present is eventually manifested in a manner which human thought would not or could not have outlined. God's way is always to bring to

American Discoverer's Daughter

It was a pretty tribute that Captain Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, paid while in Washington by calling upon Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, who discovered the south polar continent in the early forties. Admiral Wilkes and his party in two small sailing ships coasted for 1500 miles along the Antarctic coast, observes the National Magazine. He is recorded as being the first man to discover land in this region and the first one to state that there was a south polar continent.

We have no thoughts but as far as we have love and admiration.—Wordsworth.

HOME LIFE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

THE charming pictures and the pretty stories that are told about the wife and three daughters of the new President of the United States touch the thought of all American home lovers to a responsive sympathy. The Wilson family seem somehow typically American. The daughters are young but also mature enough that one understands what their settled tastes are and finds in them, molded under the parental influences, something more like a defined example to other young people than in the much younger groups of children that have preceded them in the White House. These young women show the thoughtful qualities of father and mother and with their earnest zeal for the betterment of conditions of life in all circles of society they must play an important part in the life of the nation whether they expect to or not. Sincerity and love of retirement, a turning to the home circle for pleasure rather than to general society, these things are somewhat distinctively American. It is said of this group of women that the word responsibility is very often heard on their lips; they feel themselves responsible to the world for service and example, as the true democracy of the land, in whatever party, does sincerely feel itself. The doing away with the inaugural ball is quite typical, one would fancy, of the tastes and inclinations of these three young women, who might so easily have sought the opportunity for personal adulation which an occasion of the sort would have afforded them.

One who writes of these things in the Mothers Magazine notes that in two

every one that which works for his highest spiritual good, and there is no other good.

The English word courage is derived from the French word meaning heart. This association with the affections explains the steadfast confidence realized by the individual who has set his love upon spiritual things. His courage is in proportion to his love for God. The palmit sang of the security of the spiritualized consciousness: "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord. His heart is established, he shall not be afraid." The Biblical heroes repeatedly demonstrated the protective power that responds to a fearless reliance upon God.

Spiritual courage is the repose of a great faith in a power outside one's self; it is the greatness of a pure heart resting confidently in Truth and Love. It is not in the least represented by that material sense of self-preservation called animal courage, which is equivalent to retaliation—meeting evil with evil. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose life was a marvel of undaunted faith, draws a striking contrast between the real, spiritual courage—the divine dignity which refuses evil any recognition as power—and the counterfeit strength which relies on its own strength. She says in the Christian Science textbook: "The great demonstrator of Truth and Love was silent before envy and hate. Peter would have

smitten the enemies of his Master, but Jesus forbade him, thus rebuking resentment or animal courage. He said: 'Put up thy sword!'" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 48).

The confidence inspired by Christian Science lies in the fact that it recognizes good as the only power, reality, and intelligence. Its imperative rule is to sheathe the sword of material sense. In this way Christian Science reverses the futile mortal attempts to overcome malice with hatred, to cure disease with inanimate matter and to console sorrow and disappointment with helpless human sympathy. It teaches mortals to stand as the great Exemplar stood, with face turned toward the ultimate spiritual goal, insistently affirming that good is the present reality no matter how dark may seem the shadows that envelop our experience. Every seeming manifestation of evil was to the Master an opportunity to prove the powerlessness and unreality of evil. This he did by means of his spiritual understanding of the very presence of all-conquering Love. His courage was unvarying and unquenchable because he abode consciously in spiritual good. The same Principle which imparted to Jesus the necessary wisdom and strength to bring his marvelous career of successive triumphs to a mighty climax, is at hand today to impart to each one of us all that we need for progressive proofs of man's superiority to environment or circumstance.

There is really but one victory to be won by mankind and that is the entire overcoming of all that is unlike God. It is the common task of all. This uniqueness is variously manifested to different mortals as sin, disease, separation from loved ones, disappointment, impairment, inability, defeat. But it is when we lose sight of the fact that the problem of mankind is one and turn our eyes inward to commiserate ourselves on our own deplorable sufferings that we grow discouraged, disheartened. We have turned our thoughts in the wrong direction and fixed them upon evil instead of upon God, and in consequence of this deflection of our affections we have admitted a whole brood of fears. But even in our darkest hours divine Love, in whom there is no fear, is nearer to us than our own wrong thinking and is ready to heal us of our fears and turn our thoughts in the right direction again.

It is inspiring in periods of seeming depression to remember that it is not for ourselves alone, but for the sake of all mankind that we are bidden to work out our liberation from bondage to material sense. If we are tempted by discouragement to believe that our lives are too obscure, too isolated, too nearly crushed out to be of any moment to the world, let us turn reverent, grateful thoughts toward that "wilderness" where one in obscurity wrought for the sake of an unappreciated world an immortal victory over all that evil could ever claim to be; then remember Patmos, where an isolated though courageous thinker received and recorded for the benefit of the world a vision of perfect being. Christian Science gives to every mortal who believes he is down in the world, a live purpose for endeavor.

Whatever the character of the particular Jordan we as individuals are called upon to cross, not one of us can go over into the promised land of harmony alone, for unto "all this people" we must divide or share the inheritance of man's dominion over all the earth. To one who thus bravely accepts his responsibility and works to overcome all error in his own experience because the whole world needs his victory, there speaks the voice of Truth: "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Our task is not to destroy or to surmount evil realities, but to get to know the fact about all things as God knows and sees His creation to be. Then we see that sin, disease and failure are not realities but illusions. God gives to all who fix their hearts upon Him, the spiritual ideas wherewith to dispel every material belief and bring increasing harmony into their lives. Thus tenderly does divine Love instruct us and encourage us to declare as did Mrs. Eddy: "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 277).

Romanesque Churches of the Rhine

In an interesting lecture delivered recently by Banister Fletcher at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, it was pointed out that the most important Romanesque buildings of the central district of Europe, which is now Germany, are found along the great valley of the Rhine, the highway of central Europe. The ancient Romans, the lecturer said, had an instinct for selection of routes along which to advance their empire, and just as their civilization traveled in France along the fertile valley of the Rhone, so in Germany it took its way along the Rhine. This Roman tradition formed the basis on which Romanesque was built up, and this influence from Italy was perpetuated by the connection of the Swabian emperors with Lombardy, so that it was natural, the lecturer contended, that North Italian and German Romanesque architecture should have many features in common.

A study of the architecture of that period, said Mr. Fletcher, conjured up a picture of its social and political conditions. Germany was then united under Charlemagne, the first Frankish King, who became the first Holy Roman Emperor, and was crowned in the early Christian church of St. Peter at Rome. Of all the fine Romanesque churches along the Rhine, in Speyer, Treves, Bonn, and Cologne, Mr. Fletcher considered that the most interesting in historical association and in architectural continuity is the cathedral at the old Roman city of Aix-la-Chapelle, the coronation place of the western emperors.

No effort will enable us to see God with the eyes of sense, but . . . the habit of looking for God in ordinary experience is one for every Christian to form and to deepen day by day.—Isaac Ogden Rankin.

POETRY OF THE COMMONPLACE

It has been asserted lately that the reason why people do not like poetry is because they do not read it. Poetry of old set the things of common experience into song and was loved because it came so near the experience of every man. There is a great deal of poetry of this sort today, touching the beauty and romance that may be found in many a daily commonplace. Kipling is of course the most popular singer of these things, searching out the uncommon or splendid or lovely or strong in circumstances which the actors live through every day without knowing that they are part and parcel of poetic beauty. To be sure no one has yet sung the song of bookkeeping, but even typewriting, with the steady rhythmic whirl of the machine under trained fingers, has been made into a song.

There is nothing new in this transfiguration of the commonplace. It is said

that when artists visit faraway farms and make pictures of barns and old vine-covered cottages the owner sometimes stands by and wonders. The song of the old oaken bucket is an example of making poetry out of what was for the people who used it a most commonplace factor in the day's provision for human need. So the great picture of Turner which shows an engine driving through misty iridescence makes poetry of what people have seen a thousand times, and the song of the ship's engines, the voice of great mills, and the like, are being made significant by those who have vision of something beyond the steel and iron and cotton and flax concerned there. The stir of human thought to find what is beautiful, that is, what is permanent, under the veil of appearance is a marked sign of the immediate present in more directions than one.

Bombay Brass

In an interesting little pamphlet dealing with the copper and brass industries of India, Prof. P. G. Shah of Lahore considers the question of the displacement of brass ware in Bombay by other materials. He states that some of the workers in Bombay make vessels out of imported German silver sheets, and that these are often preferred to brass, especially among the richer classes. Among the working classes of Bombay tinned ware, he says, is growing in popularity as a substitute for brass, and the industry of making vessels out of tinned iron from old kerosene tins is growing under the tactful Bohras. This increased demand for cheaper substitutes for brass and copper vessels has given employment to a large number of blacksmiths, who make some of the larger vessels out of tinned and galvanized iron and also to several metal factories. In spite of this process of substitution, however, the Bombay industry in brass and copper is thriving, mainly for two reasons, the raw product, the sheets of copper or brass, is cheaper compared with other centers removed from the sea, and there is a ready market for these goods in the expanding city. The industry, moreover, is helped by the immigration of the better class of workers from other districts.

Timber Study in England

E. Russell Burdon, investigator in timber at the forestry school, Cambridge, delivered an interesting lecture recently to the Royal Society of Arts in London. Speaking of the work done at the Cambridge school the lecturer said there was need for a good deal more knowledge as to the qualities and use of British timber, no systematic study of this side of forestry having so far been made. The information collected tended to prove that many formerly important woodland industries might be revived without difficulty. They were hopeful of influencing elementary education in rural districts, where there was a great dearth of knowledge as to the latent possibilities contained in the timber lying at their very doors. The teaching of simple carving, carpentry, turnery, and designing, would lead to a great proportion of the toys, boxes and turnery work now imported being produced at home. The study of trees, and the uses to which they might be put, would cause a large amount of waste land in agricultural districts to be put to some useful purpose, if only for the production of walking sticks, umbrella handles and other such articles.

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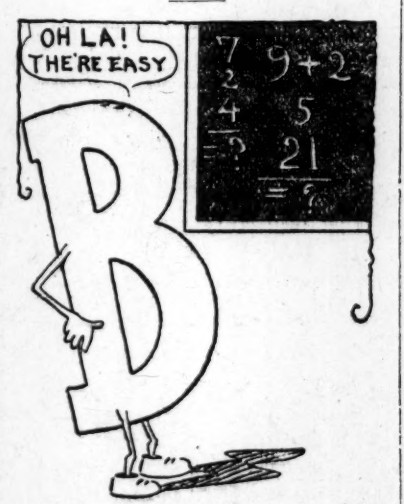
Calendar of the Year

A very interesting way to make a calendar is to take an idea from Thoreau, the New England writer who watched everything in the woods with such loving care. He used to write down in a notebook the very day when he found various flowers in bloom, or even the plants budding for leaves or picking out of the ground. Any one who lives in the country or near a city park can find interesting things to observe in this way from the earliest spring, if indeed not all winter. Keep a book, big enough that leaves and flowers can be pressed and pasted into it. Then resolve that every day when you go to walk you will bring home some piece of nature observation to write in your book. If you live near woods or a swamp you can find something new every time you go to look. Perhaps at first you will note the first buds on the trees and a book may be found in the library which will describe the tree so that you can write down its name. Then watch your trees and notice the different stages of growth in the leaf buds and the tree flowers as they begin to come. For other trees have flowers as well as fruit trees, though sometimes they are as green as the young leaves and not noticeable unless you are looking for them. One may notice each bird, too, and try to see what special markings or forms will give the hint as to his name, before he flies away. In the winter months one may notice what berries and seeds are still found by the birds.

This kind of nature study, making one's own book of descriptions, will year by year grow to have a keener interest as you discover how much more you see when your observation is better trained.

If you will feed 'most any cat
And stroke its fur,
You'll find that it will pay you back,
At so much purr. —Kansas City Star.

Picture Puzzle



What sign of spring?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Banjo.
"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.
"Push," said the Button.
"Never be lead," said the Pencil.
"Take pains," said the Window.
"Be up-to-date," said the Calendar.
"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.
"Make light of everything," said the Fire.
"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.
"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.
"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.
"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.—Congregationalist.

A prophet must not be without humor in the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 25, 1913

Industry and Armaments

THE ordinary newspaper reader is bored by the very mention of the word economics. It is almost certain he could not define it: it is quite certain his definition, if it succeeded in getting enunciated, would come perilously near the definition of conscience so dear to Matthew Arnold. In the days when that writer was an inspector of government schools, it fell to his lot to examine a certain class, whose replies to questions were as ready as they were correct. Beginning to suspect that the answers were of the genus parrot, he took the word conscience from the class book, and asked for a definition of it. The reply came with staggering unanimity, "An inward monitor." "Yes," said the examiner slyly, "And a monitor?" There was a sudden silence, until one urchin, whose father was employed in a dockyard, faced the music, "An ironclad, sir!" It is like that, it is to be feared, with economics.

There has been a great deal of flag waving in the capitals, over the estimates. The fact that Europe is likely to spend a hundred million pounds more this year than last, on instruments of destruction, has been proclaimed largely with the conviction of Mr. Lorry's post boy, who, riding out of Paris one morning during the terror, argued with his fellow whether the little widow had claimed forty-two or fifty-two aristocrats that day, and, on learning it was the larger number, ejaculated sententiously, "Ten more heads are worth having!" That milliard of pounds, the militarist seems to say, is worth having; but behind him stands the economist, who is not quite so certain.

This extra milliard is to be added to the numerous other milliards now expended on the nonproductive services, and simultaneously several hundred thousands of men are to be withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and relegated to the barrack square and the fortress. It is quite impossible that this can be done without reflecting on the industries of the countries concerned. Money spent on fortifications and on guns can never do the work of money spent on the extension and improvement of agriculture, or on the application of the liberal arts to manufactures. Some of it goes, no doubt, on wages, but those wages could equally well have been paid for the making of bread instead of bullets, and of plowshares instead of swords, whilst the great mass of it inevitably goes to increasing the colossal fortunes of the armor barons. The volume of legitimate trade must inevitably be affected by the volume of armaments, nor can it possibly be maintained that the relative position of the contending powers is affected by this process. Every power insists on these increases, because it declares that it is placed at a disadvantage by the increases of its neighbors, and yet when the increases have taken place, those who have demanded them invariably insist that they have been outstripped in the race.

The competition will probably go on until politicians learn that the causes which produce these conditions are mental ones. It is not the size of the German fleet which has caused the British fleet to increase. It is not the size of the German army which has caused France to increase her military establishment. It is the fear and distrust which all these nations have for one another. On the day when it is discovered that what they are feverishly arming against are, not the armaments of their neighbors, but their own fears of those neighbors, something more substantial will have been done towards confirming the peace of Europe than the building of the palace of peace at The Hague.

Before Ball Playing Had Progressed

REVIEWING A. G. Spalding's book, "America's National Game," John B. Foster, editor of "Spalding's Official Baseball Guide," makes the remark: "It must be recognized that there was baseball before there was organized baseball." Indeed it must, and it must also be recognized that there was three ol' cat, two ol' cat, one ol' cat, rounders and town ball before there was baseball, and that baseball, with nine men on a side, underwent many changes before it became the almost perfect amateur game it was when organized, specialized, professionalized and commercialized. Three ol' cat, two ol' cat and one ol' cat came over from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century. The youths of the colonial period played these games at street ends or on the public greens. The ball was made by unraveling old woolen stockings, winding the thread around a burnt cork, wetting it so that it would shrink and harden, and then covering it with sheepskin. The advantage of the ol' cat games was that from two to five boys could play them. There is a tradition that the ol' cat series had their origin in the English game of rounders, but it is maintained by some historians that a similar game, town-ball, came down from the Greeks and Romans. However this may be, the ol' cats, rounders and town ball were played interchangeably and indiscriminately throughout the American East, the South and the settled parts of the West up to the middle forties.

Then town ball began to branch out, in the sense of departing from the single base and single hit system. There was a pitcher, a batter and a catcher, the other two or three participants did some desultory outfield work and took their "turns" at places in the infield. Good pitching, batting, catching and running were all developed in town ball playing, or rounders, as the case might be, and because numerous games could be in progress in a small neighborhood at the same time, the youths were given ample opportunity for active work, and such variety of assignments as served to make them good all-round players. When, in 1845, the three-base system was introduced and clubs began to form with nine men on a side—first nine and second nine—there was plenty of excellent material to draw upon, and the amateur game of baseball spread and grew in popularity until practically every hamlet, village, town and city in the nation had a club that was ready to offer and to receive challenges. Those were days of tremendous local interest and pride in baseball, because the clubs then and for many years afterward were composed of residents of the communities whose colors they wore. Those colors in many instances have come down to these professional days.

Some New Yorkers of prominence, who are not content with the highly specialized, professionalized and commercialized baseball of today, have organized themselves into an ol' cat, rounders, or town

ball club. They are not quite certain yet just what form the new-old game may eventually assume, but they hope to get back as nearly as possible to middle eighteenth century ball. For one thing, they are going to use the vacant lot and something like an indoor ball, so that they will not break windows or be compelled to chase the ball into the streets. At the beginning, according to reports, their enthusiasm runs high. Perhaps it will continue. But the conditions generally are not what they were back in the middle eighteenth century, in the civil war times, or even in the end-of-the-century period. Popular taste runs strongly at present toward the refinement of skill in every line, and it is doubtful if a very small fraction of the crowd that witnessed the revived vacant lot of cat-rounders-town ball game of a few days ago—or the participants in it—could be held together if there happened to be a professional league game at one of the big parks. The beginnings of baseball are interesting to hear and talk and read about, and mention of them lures up the fondest memories; but this is not an age that likes to go backward for anything, even when it is a no more serious matter than that of amusing itself.

THERE is an increasing demand for uniform automobile laws, and increasing necessity for it in some of the states. The automobilist ought to have some means of finding out what he is expected to do, or not to do, when he passes over the line between one state and another.

IT is no small tribute to the state in which the shoemaking industry of the nation as it is known today had its origin, and in which it has had its greatest growth and prosperity, that the United States government should recently have placed with one of its establishments an order for 200,000 pairs of shoes for the army. When this industry was in its infancy—when shoemaking was carried on in the homes of thousands of residents of rural Massachusetts as a winter home vocation—such an order would have overtaxed the labor of all those engaged in the trade. This period is not so remote as it might seem. Thousands of striplings who left Massachusetts for the front from 1861 to 1865 left shoemakers' benches in their homes, and the reduction of hand and home labor in the industrial towns around Boston was one of the influences that operated toward the creation of the piecework, the factory and, eventually, the machine system of shoe making.

The young fellows who went into the army and were compelled to wear contract shoes had this to add to their many other sore experiences. Worse even than the "shoddy" clothing, the "shoddy" blankets, and almost as bad as the contract "hardtack," were the contract shoes with which the federal army was shod in the early years of the civil war. It was a national scandal, and were it not for the drastic steps taken by Secretary of War Stanton, with the full approval of President Lincoln, it might have led to a national catastrophe, for tens of thousands of men were rendered "unfit for service" by the miserable footwear. Invention was spurred by the necessity of the hour, and soon there was no serious cause for complaint. The towns around Boston responded as nobly to the call for comfortable shoes as they had to the call for volunteers, and when the latter returned as veterans they found the industry to which they had been apprenticed, or in which they had "served their time" completely revolutionized, and their old occupation almost gone.

One factory now undertakes to turn out in a few months more shoes than could all the cottage shoemakers of Massachusetts combined, in a much longer time fifty years ago. But they produced hand-made shoes in the cottages, and they continued to do this, and to get the best prices for them, long after the "pegged" and machine-made shoes came into vogue. At all events, throughout all the changes in the trade, there was always enough of the native element and the native skill at hand to insure to Massachusetts the continuance of its prestige in this line. Other great shoe manufacturing districts have grown up in other parts of the nation, but Massachusetts still holds the palm as the country's greatest footwear producer. The value of the shoe contract referred to is placed at \$600,000. This sum compared with the \$568,077,000, which represents the value of the total annual output of shoes in the United States, will serve to illustrate the magnitude of the industry as a whole. The order to Massachusetts represents only about two thirds of the total requirements of the army commissary in this line, so that some of the other shoe manufacturing centers will have an opportunity of contributing to the year's supply.

Aside from such interest as may attach to the historical and traditional phases of this matter, an important and a pleasing thing about it is the care the government is now exercising in seeing that its soldiers are well and comfortably shod. It may be that expediency plays a large part here; even so, it is encouraging to find that expediency is alert in these times for a square deal all around. There may be only the coldness of commercialism behind the watchful supervision of the government over the material and workmanship in these 200,000 pairs of army shoes, but it cannot be said that there was very much heart or humanity in the free and easy methods that passed with approval millions of pairs of shoddy shoes for the army in the field fifty years ago.

Congress and a Third Party

VIEWING American national legislative history in the broad, it has been the struggle between two parties. As a reflection of the traditions and convictions of a population at first mainly British in origin, no other result could have been reasonably expected. But time brings change in the structure of society as it functions politically. Complexity of social tissue forbids that simplicity in mode of living that is possible in more primitive stages of existence. States and parties find it increasingly necessary to reckon on fission. Government becomes more and more a matter of adroit handling of situations so as to record progress as defined by the largest number of "groups" willing to coalesce to gain a specific end, and when that end has been gained, there is disintegration of the coalition, followed by another grouping to gain another end. Thus only can much of the history of modern continental Europe be read, and signs of the same trend are apparent in Great Britain and the United States.

The present generation of Americans has seen Populists, Prohibitionists, Greenbackers and a Socialist in Congress, and noting their ineffectiveness there as partisans has perhaps assumed that the time never would come when the alignment would be radically altered or the historic nomenclature of Republicans and Democrats changed in any marked way. Such an attitude of certitude is not so com-

Massachusetts Shoes for the Army

mon now as it was two years ago. Distinct groupings within the traditional parties appear. A third party is present in respectable numbers, organized, with its own candidates for office in Senate and in House, and conscious that in the recent election it polled a phenomenal vote for a first display of power. Moreover, the new party has a name that for many moderns has more appealing power than the names of the historic parties. It defines an attitude of being toward society. It enlists the person who accepts it as among the "hence-forths" rather than among the "hithertos." It is the equivalent of the term "liberal" as used in countries where defenders of things as they are are called "conservatives."

Consequently it is a fact of more than ordinary importance that, when President Wilson and the Democratic majority at the coming session of Congress set about constructive legislation, they must reckon with a Progressive as well as a Republican party.

IT IS AN interesting and significant circumstance, viewed in the light of the effort making among educators of Montpelier, Vt., and vicinity to enlist interest in inter-school pageantry, that while the largest pageant of 1912 was held in Philadelphia, the most advanced pageant of that year, in many respects, was held in St. Johnsbury, Vt. The population of that town is about 8000, and out of this number no less than 800 citizens participated in the spectacle. The fund necessary to the carrying out of the pageant, amounting to approximately \$5000, was raised in the town, among townspeople, and local appreciation was such that the admissions covered the expense fully. Like the Thetford pageant that preceded it, the St. Johnsbury spectacle dealt with the past and future alike. An authority on the subject was so impressed with this Vermont affair as to be constrained to enter this judgment: "As a democratic art enterprise, it challenged comparison with anything done in the old-world countries."

Vermont thought, therefore, may be said to be peculiarly favorable to the pageant, not only as a means of entertaining wholesomely those of lighter mood, but of concentrating the attention of the more serious-minded upon the sociological and artistic phases of history. In Montpelier, as elsewhere in Vermont, and, for that matter, throughout all New England, much attention is given to the subject of pageantry in the schools, academies and colleges, and some of the secondary establishments have advanced so far as to have given indoor pageants in which their students have generally and enthusiastically participated.

Because of the success attending the individual school work, it is asked if it would not be promotive of educational welfare if the schools of a state or a section could be interested in the carrying out of pageants of wider scope and larger educational pretensions. Nothing definitely appears to have been done in this direction, so far. It would seem to be in the line of natural development of the idea, as it relates to the schools, that groups of educational establishments should unite in presenting historic pageants. Few single schools have an enrolment upon which to draw to the extent necessary in the arrangement of a successful spectacle. For dealing with the wider class of subjects, pageants might appropriately take on county, state or even national proportions. But mere bigness will not improve them, nor will too wide a diffusion of interest serve to hold public attention. Much of the charm of pageantry is due to local historic association and coloring. The local pageant when done well, as at St. Johnsbury, is far more attractive to home people, and to visitors from abroad, than would be spectacles in which local incidents were dwarfed by state, sectional or national events. So we feel that inter-school pageants are to be encouraged only within certain bounds. Montpelier has local history and local resources in talent and enterprise to draw upon in sufficient quantity and quality to assure the success of a well-managed pageant. And this is true of thousands of towns scattered throughout the length and breadth of the nation.

WERE issues affecting the State House of Massachusetts as a structure and as an historical relic to be settled by citizens of the capital city, it would not be necessary so often to organize in protection of the Bulfinch front. In defense of other landmarks Boston has been educated to something like due appreciation of values that are esthetic and sentimental. Inasmuch as exigencies of administration make necessary some enlargement of the Capitol building, the sensible course to pursue is to entrust planning and construction of the wings to only those men who will combine with good sense that reverence for art and antiquity which are requisite in such a task. So long as the state is inclined to preserve, substantially in its original form, the structure designed by Bulfinch, it must be the standard to which all additions conform, and not it to them.

The Legislature is not without expert advice at this juncture and of a kind that is disinterested. The commonwealth has responsibilities in the matter that go beyond the immediate case. Due regard for esthetics and due reverence for the historic, shown now by the state, will make easier future victories against those who seem willing, in cities and towns, to see the destruction of old masterpieces and the erection of monstrosities.

A "BLOCK" typewriter has been invented. "Block" type was used on the London Times for a considerable time after its establishment, but the single type finally prevailed. It required too much time to hunt up the various block combinations. However, the block typewriter may have something acceptable to offer in the way of a keyboard.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is credited with the saying: "Among the most celebrated people in Europe I am not only a man of genius, but I make money out of it." Time was when it was considered a mark of genius not to make money out of it, or to say anything about it if one did.

APRIL 18 has been appointed Arbor and Bird day in Connecticut by Governor Baldwin. If the combination shall arouse more public interest than is usually given to arbor and bird days, other states might profit by following Connecticut's example.

A SLUMP in the Oregon onion market due to over-supply is threatened. No doubt there are parts of the country in which onions threaten to be high on account of the under-supply. This is one of the nation's great economic problems.

Moving for Inter-School Pageantry

Saving the State House